THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTION.
POWDER IS
CALVERT'S,
Guaranteed to contain 15 % Calvert's No. 5 CARBOLIC,
the strongest Disinfectant known.
In 6d., 1s, and 1s., 6d. Tins (English rates).
Cheaper in use than other Powders at lower rates, much less being needed. Will not clog pipes or drains.
Avoid Worthless Imitations made with Tar Oils.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,720—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	26th June.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Calodonia" marked B.M.L., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Mitis	3,820	650	1st July 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896
GISELA	G.d eGrisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 635

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st June 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 15, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August ,,
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. ,,
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October ,,
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st ,, ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
YARRA	DeMaubeuge	4,255	2nd July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 11th July.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th June, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 23rd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 25th June noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 27th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, about the 24th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Mahe, (Seychelles,) Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO ..... 23rd June 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 385.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1896.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NURANI," 2,870 Tons, Captain J. CARSON, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 24th June, 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle,
Custom House Road, Bombay, 19th June, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SERRAVALLO'S

FERRUGINOUS QUININE,

THE

GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC

OF

PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.

OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ALLCOCK'S CELEBRATED FISHING RODS AND TACKLE.

RODS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
TROLLING ROD, 14ft., 4 Joints, 2 Tops	18	0	20	0
HICKORY FLY ROD, 12ft., 4 Joints	19	0	21	4
MAHSEER ROD, 18ft., 4 Joints, 2 Tops	32	0	35	12
SEA FISHING ROD, 2 Joints purley end and ring	5	8	6	4
ALSO MANY OTHERS.				
BRASS REELS ......from	6	8	7	4
BRONZED REELS ......from	9	0	10	0

STANDARD WATERPROOF Braided Silk Lines. Manchester Cotton Twine Spinning Company's Lines.

BAITS, FLIES, TRACES, HOOKS.

THE ABOVE STOCK IS NEW AND VERY COMPLETE.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA,

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Royal Warrant for Pay, Promotion, 1896	1	0
Siege Artillery Drill, 1896,	2	0
Cavalry Drill, 1896, 2 Vols.	1	8
Musketry Regulations, Lee-Metford Rifle and Carbine, 1896,	0	12
Garrison Artillery Drill, Vol. I, 1895,	1	8
Regulations for Encampments, 1896,	0	12
Captain Younghusband's Heart of a Continent : a Narrative of a Journey in Manchuria, Turkestan, Hindu-Kush, the Pamirs, &c. "A credit to its author."—"Daily News"	15	12
Cassell's Royal Academy Pictures to be completed in 5 Parts. Parts 1, 2 and 3 are now available. Parts 4 and 5 within a fortnight, each	0	14
Ouida's Under Two Flags. Cheap New Edition	0	12
Pierrot. A Story, by G. H. de Vere Stacpoole. "It is a fascinating romance."—"Punch"	1	12
My Little Lady Anne. By Mrs. Egerton Castle. "Told in a manner at once exquisitely natural and full of art"—"Liverpool Mercury"	1	12
His Honour and a Lady. By Sarah Jeannette Duncan, Author of "The Simple Adventures of a Mem-Sahib." "The story is full of admirable character drawiug. A brilliant story."—"Daily Telegraph"	2	0
Adam Johnstone's Son. By F. Marion Crawford. A book to be enjoyed by everybody."—"Speaker	2	0
Robert Louis Stevenson's last novel. Weir of Hermiston. "In it we are able to recognise how great a master of English letters was lost to us by Stevenson's death."—"Standard."	4	8
James Russell Lowell's Poetical Works including the Biglow Papers	1	8

	Rs.	a.
Baring Gould's The Broom Squire	2	0
Sporting Notes and Sketches by G. G.	1	8
Annie S. Swan—Memories of Margaret Grainge, Schoolmistress	2	10
S. R. Crockett's Powerful Story, Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City	2	6
Grant Allen's Out of the Jaws of Death "Extremely creditable to Mr. Allen's invention."—"Daily Chronicle."	1	8
Marie Corelli's Great Successes—		
The Mighty Atom The Sorrows of Satan Barabbas } Each	2	0
The Courtship of Morrice Buckler, By A. E. W. Mason. "Readers will, unless gratitude be extinct, thank me for my strong recommendation of Morrice Buckler."—"Punch"	2	0
Rome. By Emile Zola. "Will probably survive most of his other books. It forms a powerful picture of the Papal Court and its surroundings, written on the whole from an unfriendly point of view."—"Athenæum." "Full of wonderful eloquent passages."—"Morning Leader." English Translation	2	10
Ditto French Original	2	12
March Hares. By George Forth. "It is a most promising piece of work and well worth reading."—"Scotsman.", "Mr. Forth's book is distinctly a success."—"Glasgow Herald"	3	8
Sacrifice of Fools. An Indian Story. By Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Craig. "Few readers who have once begun it will lay it down until the last page has been reached."—"Glasgow Herald"	4	0

BOMBAY DRINKING WATER VERSUS "CRISP" AERATED WATERS.

Much alarm has been caused by the recent published results of the analysis by our Health Officer of the Bombay Water Supply. For our own satisfaction and that of our Constituents we have had the Filtered Water used in our SODA WATER FACTORY carefully analysed by a competent Analytical Chemist, and we append his report :—

Hardnes	4·9 degrees.	Free Ammonia	Nil.
Chlorine	0·0006 per cent.	Albuminoid Ammonia	0·0005 per cent.
Suspended matter	Nil.		

[Careful Microscopical Examination showed the entire absence of Microbes and Germs of all kinds.]

The above shows conclusively that our Aerated Waters are made from perfectly pure water, and that all impurities are thoroughly removed by our perfect system of Filtration.

See that the word "CRISP" is on every Label.

BOMBAY, {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following :—

JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

LATHAM & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

HYDROCARBINE OR HAIR RENOVATOR.

THE wonderful success of PETROLEUM as a Hair Producer induced us to make experiments with the crude oil, with a view of producing a refined dressing without destroying this invaluable property. This elegant preparation which we call "HYDROCARBINE" has passed severe tests, and we confidently recommend it as one of the most wonderful Hair producers known.

Price per Bottle Rs. 2.

Prepared only by

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LIVER AND SPLEEN.

THESE two Organs, when out of order, cause untold MISERY to residents in Tropical Climates.

LIVER and SPLEEN MIXTURE, prepared for the last thirty years from the original formula of a well-known Bombay Physician, has proved itself invaluable, and holds its own against all the recent introductions of MODERN MATERIA MEDICA. It gives "THE LIVER" just the stirring up it requires, and relieves sufferers from "SPLEEN" in an incredibly short time.

Price Re. 1-8 per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE LUXURY OF A DRYING BOTTLE IN THE MONSOON

is appreciated by every Smoker in India.

We hold an enormous stock, and have reduced our prices to the following :—

1 Quart	Rs.	2	0	each.
2 ,,	,,	3	0	,,
4 ,,	,,	5	0	,,
7 ,,	,,	10	0	,,

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds on fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemical and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every description.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp & Bhoodwar Peit, City.

SHIRTS.

—"PERFECT FITTING."—

SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.

THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1888. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "ASTON HALL,"

ARRIVED 20TH JUNE, 1896.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th June, 1896.

NEW STYLES

GENTS' COLLARS
FOR DAY WEAR
OR **EVENING DRESS.**

DRESS SOCKS AND TIES,
GLOVES, HANDKFS.

SHIRT STUDS,
LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION.

READY FOR WEAR.

DRESS SHIRTS,
ONE STUD—SQUARE CUFF.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO STATIONERY MERCHANTS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY for the use of certain offices in the Baroda State and will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) of 6th July 1896, when they will be opened.

2. Each Tender is to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000, one thousand (British currency) without which it will not be taken into consideration.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

4. In the event of the Tenders not being approved, there will be a public bidding of the contract.

5. List of Articles, conditions of contract and all necessary information in this connection can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of annas twelve British currency.

6. Each Tender to be endorsed "Tender for the supply of Stationery for the use of offices in the Baroda State."

R. V. DHAMNASKAR,
Ag. Sir Subha.

19th June 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 14 OF 1893.

RAMDAYAL NATHOOMAL, of Zalva Camp, in the Territory of Hydrabad Deccan, Hindoo, carrying on business in the Shroff Bazar without the Fort of Bombay, by means of his Munim PURSHOTAMDAS VAKHATRAM..................Plaintiff.

vs.

ALEXANDER HARVEY, of London, European, carrying on business in Bombay, under the name and Firm of HARVEY SOOLEMAN and COMPANY, until lately in co-partnership with SOOLEMAN MOLIDINA, deceased, and now by means of his duly authorized General Agent NARAYEN DHONDIBA, Hindoo, residing at Girgaum without the Fort, and AHMED SOOLEMAN ABDUR RAHIMAN SOOLEMAN, and HEERABAI, widow of JAFFERBHAI MOLEDINA, deceased, all of Bombay Khoja Mahomedans, residing the two former at Khoja Moholla and the latter at Palla Gally, without the Fort, and all claiming to be the heirs and legal representatives of the said SOOLEMAN MOLIDINA ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Sooleman Molidina, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died intestate at Bombay on or about the fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 22nd day of June, 1896.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

DANCING DRUGGETS.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, can supply at a few days' notice, Dancing Cloths of any size, fitted complete with eyelets. They are made of their stoutest description of White Drill or of Canvas.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

TORPEDO SPECIALS.
BEACONSFIELDS.
BAHADURS.

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
FOR THE
MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KOP'S BEER

(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "AUSTRALIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and Discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th June, 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

WANTED

FIVE ENGINEERS for permanent employment, salaries ranging from Travancore Rupees 300 to 600 with travelling allowances.

2. Candidates should be qualified by having been trained in a recognised English Engineering College or by having passed an Indian Government College Examination for Assistant Engineer, followed by actual Engineering practice.

3. Applications accompanied by copies of certificates and particulars of theoritical training should be addressed to

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
Trevandrum.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Jubilee Buildings" Sanklee Street, Byculla, teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, a large size No. 8 victoria, cooking stove, &c., the property of J. E. DOWLING, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bell Lane, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Shieldmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of H. FREDERICK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, SPIRITS, ALE, STOUT, HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, next, the 23rd inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms to close consignments.

26	cases	whisky.
20	"	whisky.
22	"	champagne in quarts and pints.
5	"	claret fraise champagne in quarts and pints.
5	"	punch.
50	"	ale in quarts.
20	"	ale in pints.
30	"	stout in quarts.
20	"	stout in pints.
4	"	ham.
4	"	bacon.
13	loaves	Stilton cheese.

These will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and the samples are on view.

Our WEEKLY SALE will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, instead of Monday, the 22nd inst., the latter day being a Mahomedan holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following:—

2 small ivory busts of Lord Northbrook and Col. Phayre.

A few cases of Spanish wine, consisting of port, sherry, claret, &c., also provision and fruits in syrup.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room, dining, dressing, and washhand tables, drawing-room sofas and chairs, wardrobe, single bed, &c.

10 cases each 5 dozen tins corn flour.
47 cases each 6 dozen tins corn flour.
20 cases each 4 dozen tins oatmeal.

By order of Suntokchund Virchund and on account and at the risk of Juggonathrao Sunker.

1 pearl nose-ring, 1 gold patli, 2 pairs goth, 1 gold watch, 3 gold head ornaments, 2 ruda, 410 tolas of silver utensils, 5 gold embroidered sarees, 1 doopata, 1 kabjo, and 3 shawls.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. R. N. Rustomjee.

A lot of sewing machines, stands and tables, tops, wheels, treadles, drawers, and other parts.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Govind Pershad of Cawnpore—

P M I M M C B 126—1 case 20 pieces 48 inches printed meltons.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light victoria.
1 strong-built dog-cart.
2 safety bicycles.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, above Singer's Sewing Machine Depot, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany and cottage pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Sohn, table ornaments, flower vases, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of W. R. MEDCALF, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Tardeo Road, next to the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and porcelainware, enamelled cut glass, 6 to 18 light chandeliers, enamelled and gilt pier glasses with pier tables, velvet brackets with fairy lamps, 1, 2, and 3 light hanging argand lamps, star cut sliding vase lamps, Brussel's velvet and Persian carpets, safety bicycle, handsome 18-stops large size organ with knee swell by Daniel Beatty, &c., the property of HIS EXCELLENCY MOHTESHAM-OS-SULTANEH, Consul-General of Persia.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1896.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh !! I have been using since 40 years! !!

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th June, 1896.

HIGH CLASS WINES.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for:—

MESSRS SANDEMAN, SONS & Co.,
LONDON.
MESSRS. SANDEMAN & Co.,
OPORTO.
MESSRS. SANDEMAN, BUCK & Co.,
JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA.

These names are a sufficient GUARANTEE of the QUALITY of WINES bearing their Names. Moreover, those we now import have been specially selected for India and the East.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore Achnera State Railway.)

NOTICE.

NIGHT MIXED TRAINS BETWEEN ANAND AND RUTLAM.

ON and from MONDAY, the 22nd instant, the Night Through MIXED TRAINS which now RUN betwee ANAND and RUTLAM, will be run between ANAND and DAKOR only, until further notice:—

DOWN TRAIN.		H.	M.	UP TRAIN.		H.	M.
Anand	Dep.	21	20	Dakor	Dep.	6	0
Bhalej	Arr.	21	41	Umreth	Arr.	6	14
	Dep.	21	43		Dep.	6	16
Umreth	Arr.	22	3	Bhalej	Arr.	6	37
	Dep.	22	5		Dep.	6	39
Dakor	Arr.	22	18	Anand	Arr.	7	0

D. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 18th June, 1896.

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply
MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD GIRDER WORK FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 24th June, for the purchase per ton of about 510 tons of OLD GIRDER WORK divided into 5 lots as under:—3 lots of 120 tons each at Wari Bunder, Bombay; 2 lots of 75 tons each at Singaji Station, G. I. P. Railway, near Jubbulpore. Much of this ironwork is composed of valuable plates, ranging from 5 feet to 12 feet in length, about 2 feet in width, and 1-4 inch to 3-8 inch in thickness.

The material can be inspected at the abovenoted places on application, and purchasers must take delivery where it now lies.

Tenders should be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By order,
J. C. P. MAYNARD,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th June, 1896.

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 26TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

CAUTION:

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

MESSRS. REDDAWAY, MANCHESTER, having continuously since the year 1879 applied the term "Camel-Hair" to Belting, such belting having acquired a world-wide reputation, and under that term become universally known as the exclusive manufacture of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Company, certain unscrupulous persons have recently adopted that term to endeavour to pass off their belting as the belting of Messrs. Reddaway and Company. Purchasers and users are warned against this fraud, and are requested to give information to the undersigned as to any cases of deception within their knowledge.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & Co., LD., MANCHESTER.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,

Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.

Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse foot, best in the market, per cwt Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C-Spring light VICTORIA, with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One New English-built C-under Spring Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSE'S furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. per bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBVY.

WATERPROOFS.

THE NEWEST STYLES
IN
INVERNESS CAPES
AND
CHESTERFIELDS
ARE NOW BEING SHOWN.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiera
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

12 Months to 4½ per cent., Per Annum.
9 do. 4 per cent., do.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F. D. STEANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLA SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000	=	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000	=	"	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK OF LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN ISURANCE COMPANY, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES ALLOTTED to BOMBAY CIRCLE TO BE MADE to the UNDERSIGNED, who have at present a small number at their disposal.

It is intended to call Rs. 10 per Share for the present, Rs. 5 to be paid with the application, and Rs. 5 on allotment.

JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.,
Agents,

Bombay, 5, Green Street.

EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are now PREPARED to ACCEPT FIRE INSURANCE RISKS on most favourable terms.

JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5, Green Street.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FUNDS of this Leading British Office at 31st December, 1895, were:—

PAID UP CAPITAL	£	2,45,640
GENERAL RESERVE AND FIRE RE-INSURANCE	£	20,40,000
PROFIT AND LOSS 1895	£	818,686
GLOBE ANNUITY FUND	£	1,142,800
LIFE AND ANNUITY FUND	£	4,860,055

AGENTS:—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

BLUE SERGES.

FOR BLUE SERGES,
BOTH FINE AND COARSE,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 33
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	" 4½ "
Third do.	" 2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Qarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

•	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,300	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,460
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	140,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£37
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44to4
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,200
Bellary	167	2,000	2,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	182½
Brsul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvdRs15	330
East India	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	118½
Fort	150	3,500	500	25+20	1,160
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	182½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	380
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 12	200 230
Volkart	—	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,260
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			•	guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	•.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		680
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	71
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	–	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	371	90	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	915
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	700
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	725
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,820
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,100
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,155
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	680
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	750
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,285
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	700
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	435
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	680
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	735
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	850
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	785
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	595
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,320
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	650 850
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	785
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	275
Jewraj Balloo	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,135
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,800	1,000	20	675
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	845
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	905
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	286
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,265
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,525
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,810
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	—
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	710
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,450
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,010
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,260
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,825
Soonderdas	750	1,800	1,000	dvdRs40	1,035
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	405
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	355
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	510
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	735
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	90	500	dvdRs30	740
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	650
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	600
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	960
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	410
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,200
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,570
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	76
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,600
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1½	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	378
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	1	108
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		136
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1	31

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-2 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-4
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	27-0
Do. do. new	,,	26-14
Australia bar Gold	,,	27-0
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-13
Sovereigns	,,	17-4
Do, Dragons	,,	17-3
Silver 7	,,	95-11
229½ Do.	,,	95-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 9—6m., 8—29a. Low water, 2—2m., 2—59a.
Mohurrum holiday: Kattal-ki-Raat: Banks and Law courts closed.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Avoca entered, and the steamer Goa left the dock yesterday.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a game, this evening, on the Cooperage. Members are requested to turn up, wet or fine, at 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Marquis Bacquehem, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day (Monday).

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Port Officer of Bombay received the following telegram from Zanzibar on Saturday:—"Mevanamwana light will be extinguished on Monday, the 22nd instant, till further notice."

THE WILL DISPUTE IN A PARSI FAMILY.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate dismissed the charge brought against Mr. Naoroji Maneckji, at the instance of Rustomji Jamshedji, who alleged he was assaulted by Naoroji and two other Parsee gentlemen, at Crawford Market, as there was no evidence to warrant the charge, and the complainant could produce no evidence to support his own statement.

A LOCAL STUDENT.—Mr. Raghunath Shunker Pandit, the son-in-law of Mr. Dwarkadass Daloobhoy, proceeds to England, to study Law by the Rubattino Company's steamer Vincenzo Florio, which leaves Bombay, to-morrow. Mr. Raghunath is an undergraduate of the local University, and a member of the Bhansali community. He was connected with a Gujerati paper for two or three years.

BURGLARY AT NISHANPADA.—Rashid Rahim, residing on the 3rd floor of a house at Nishanpada Cross Lane, has reported to the police that during his absence from home, between the hours of 8 and 12 p.m., on Friday night, his room was broken into by forcibly removing the lock on the door, and silver ornaments, one rosary, currency notes, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 186, were abstracted from a cupboard, which was also forced open.

REPORTED BURGLARY DURING DAY-LIGHT.—Kadurbhoy Khanbhoy, a Bangee of the Borah community, residing at Pakmodia Street, has reported to the police that during his absence at the mujjid for a couple of hours on Friday morning, his room was entered, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, a few articles of wearing apparel, and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 1,655, stolen from a large box, which had been apparently opened by means of a duplicate key.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A HINDU WOMAN.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the Old Hanuman Lane, on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Prankore, aged sixty-two, residing with her son, an estate broker, at that locality. About ten days ago, in the evening, the deceased was going to a water-closet at the back of her house, when a case of piece-goods fell out of a cart, which was passing close by her, and struck deceased on the right leg, fracturing it. She was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she remained until Thursday last, when, at her request, the son took her home, where she was attended to by a medical gentleman. She, however, grew worse, and died on Friday night. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Robinson charged Janki, a Hindu woman, with kidnapping two Hindu girls from Indore, for improper purposes. It is alleged that accused told Parbutti, a married woman, that as her husband desired her to go to Mhow, she might go there. They started from Indore, and accused took Champi, a little girl, with her. When they arrived in Bombay, accused proposed to Parbuti to lead an immoral life with her in a room which she had hired. Parbutti refused the proposal, when accused slapped her. She ran away from the room, and reported the matter to the police, adding that she would not have left Indore if it had not been represented to her that she was to be taken to Mhow, where her husband was. Accused said that the girl accompanied her to Bombay of her own accord, and the little girl, an orphan, had been in her care for the past two years. The matter stands adjourned.

POSSESSING A LARGE QUANTITY OF JEWELLERY.—On the 16th inst., a Marwari, named Govind Bhaimal, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of having in his possession a large quantity of jewellery, valued by the police at Rs.7,000, for which he could not satisfactorily account. When Constable Ballantyne, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, arrested him at the Victoria Terminus on suspicion, he said he had come down from Patiala State, and the valuables belonged to him. The charge was remanded until Saturday, to enable accused to satisfy the court on the point. The police made enquiries at Patiala, and learned that accused was not at all known there. The Marwari tried another chance. He wished to be taken to Poona, where he could adduce conclusive evidence to satisfy the police. He was taken there, but to no purpose. The Marwari, who the police believe to be a rogue, made a third statement to the effect that the jewellery was brought from Hyderabad. The police believe the valuables must have been stolen at Hyderabad, and the magistrate allowed the matter to further stand over, an order for extradition papers to be applied for being passed.

DEATH FROM SULPHATE OF COPPER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a young Hindu woman, named Kasibai, aged fifteen years, the wife of Chrishna Bhicsett, a goldsmith, residing at Moogbhat Lane. The deceased was married to her husband about three years ago in their native country, where the couple lived happily together until about a month ago, when the goldsmith brought the deceased to Bombay. Here they were seen living peaceably together. On Friday morning, Chrishna, the husband, went to his shop, leaving deceased at home in her usual health. About noon, the husband states, he was informed that deceased was very ill, and he immediately went home. Deceased was then conscious, and on being questioned as to what the matter was with her, she stated that she had taken some sulphate of copper in order to produce vomiting, as she had pain in her stomach, and that she felt a burning pain in her stomach and throat. As she gradually grew worse, the goldsmith conveyed her to the J. J. Hospital, where Kasibai died at 10-30 p.m., the same day. The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to poisoning by sulphate of copper, which the deceased had inadvertently taken to produce vomiting.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. AGA KHAN FROM KARACHI.

HIS HIGHNESS AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, the Aga Khan, accompanied by the widow and family of the late Aga Jungishah and their followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Karachi by the Ahmedabad mail train. They arrived at half-past 6 o'clock at the Grant Road station, where a vast concourse of Khojas and followers of the Aga Khan had assembled to do him honour on his return amongst them. The lady members of the party, who were all veiled in black apparel, in token of mourning for the late Aga Jungishah, were the first to alight from the train, and having got on to the platform they freely gave vent to deep lamentation at the catastrophe which had occurred. The Aga Khan himself, as he got out of the special saloon and was greeted by those present, was deeply moved, at his bereavement, giving vent to tears and sobs. His numerous followers, who had gathered together around him on the platform, were moved to tears of sympathy. The scene was one deeply affecting all present. The party then got into carriages and drove to Hassanabad, Mount Road, Mazagon. Amongst those present at the station were H. H. Aga Muchool Shah, Sirdar Mir Abdulalli Akbaralli Khan Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Kassum Haji Metha, Messrs. Mookhee Kassam Moosa, Mookhee Laduck Haji, Rahimbhoy Janabdin, Jooma Moosa, Mookhee Ibrahim Passaya, Peerbhoy Rahim, Ismail Kamadia, Haji Ahmed Dewji, Mookhee Esmail Khairaj, Soma Sewji, Kassambhoy Dewji, Kanjibhoy Aloo, Syed Moostafa, Peerbhoy Somji, Kassumbhoy Moosa, and others.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 16th June 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 13th June 1896	4,575,900
Balance to be remitted from 14th June 1896 to 31st March 1897	11,924,100

SEE "Practical Engineer" for advertisements of Engineering Specialties.

Engineers should read the story of the next naval war now appearing in the Practical Engineer.

PRACTICAL Engineer Practical articles for practical men. 2d. weekly, 6, Victoria Approach, Manchester.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A CALCUTTA CLERGYMAN.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF COMPLAINANT.

THE case in which the Rev. F. M. Stewart, of the Union Chapel, charged Ernest Culloden, with highway robbery, assault, and abetment, was resumed on the 18th inst., before the Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Hume, Government Solicitor, with Mr. Leslie, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Cranenburgh, for the defence.

Mr. Stewart's cross-examination by Mr. Cranenburgh was resumed. He said:—Since the case last came on, I made enquiries about the theft of the document. I accused Purcell of the theft. I admit having written the document. (Mr. Cranenburgh asked that the document should be filed, but the court refused, as it was irrelevant.) Continuing, witness said:—On the 16th of April there were four persons putting up on the ground floor of my residence. They have all left. I was boarding them, and payment was received. The Mills' left before the institution of this case and the others later on. I remember stating in my examination-in-chief that, after the meeting on the night in question, I met the accused and another gentleman. Before the accused was brought to me, Inspector Frizzoni brought a man named Williams to me. I think that man in court (pointing to Williams) was the party. I cannot recollect the time he was brought to me. It was not at all midnight. It was between the sixes. I cannot swear whether a light was brought out to identify him.

I did not hear Christian say "this is not the man, it is Willie Culloden." When the latter was brought for identification, I said he was not the man who went with me. When the accused was brought to me for identification, I did not first have a private conversation with Inspector Frizzoni. I will not swear, but I do not think so. I do not remember, I could not be sure who came to call me to identify the accused. It may have been Inspector Frizzoni. Inspector Frizzoni did not say that I had described the man as 4 feet odd, and that the accused was five feet 11 inches. I do not remember the words used. Inspector Frizzoni did not tell me that he had a man who admitted writing the letters to me. I will not swear one way or the other. When Inspector Frizzoni brought the accused for identification, the accused stood a few yards off in my verandah while the Inspector spoke to me. Accused stood down the steps. I do not know whether I shook hands with the accused when I went up to him. I may have done so. It is quite possible. I looked at his clothes and said "this is the man." As far as I can remember I said "this looks like the clothes the man wore, I think he is the man." I did not say "I am morally sure this is the man." When I saw Sir John Lambert, I did not swear to the man's identity because of my promise to his mother. What I said to Sir John, was with a view to keep that promise. I might not have told the whole truth. I sacrificed justice to mercy, not truth to mercy. I have never told anybody that it was quite possible that my identification may have been wrong. I did not say so to a reporter of one of the papers. I have been out for walks with Mr. Christian. I never met the accused in one of those walks near Messrs. Smith Stanistreet and Co.'s dispensary in Dharamtollah. I remember having gone with Christian for a walk in Free School Street. I met a Mohamedan on that occasion to whom I spoke. (Here the court objected to any questions being put as to that occurrence as it did not affect the case). The soldiers who gave evidence for the prosecution, did not meet me by appointment to discuss this matter. I saw two at a time. I asked them if they had been to my meeting that night (16th of May). I also asked them whether they had seen anything or any one. They said they saw a man speaking. I did not ask them if they heard what was said. I did not think they were close enough to hear. I think that was about all I inquired. They described the man and told me how he was dressed, I did not ask them to describe the features. They told me the man was tall and slim, to the best of my knowledge. Before I saw the soldiers, I did not ask Christian to describe Culloden. I will not swear to this. I do not remember. He may have told me so. I cannot remember whether I met all the soldiers on the same day. It may have been so. The soldier Gregory lives in Dum Dum. He came and saw me before he gave evidence. I cannot remember what passed at that interview. I cannot remember whether the soldiers when they came to Court were shown the accused for identification. It is not a fact that I identified the accused on Christian's statement. It is not true that I identified the accused on what Inspector Frizzoni told me.

To Mr. Hume.—I changed my name in order that my children should inherit certain property. I never went into the Bareilly hospital for drink. When I interviewed Sir John Lambert, I knew nothing of the soldiers having seen the accused at the Chapel. My first interview with Sir John was in his office on Saturday, and my second on the Sunday following at his private residence. I did not know about the soldiers till the Tuesday following. When I saw Sir John, I did not know the nature of the statements of the driver and syce of the gari made to the brothers Mills'. It is not correct that I took no steps to deny those statements to Sir John Lambert. When I saw him in his house on the Sunday, I denied the statements, and I subsequently wrote and told him that they were pure fabrications. I took no further steps because the case was in court. There is no particle of truth in the suggestion that I was on the night of the assault in a gari with a Mohamedan boy. There is not the least truth in the statement that before going out that night, I met two Mohamedans in my Chapel compound. I am certain that the accused was the man who took me out that night. In replying to Mr. Cranenburgh, I hesitated in answering his question as to my writing of a certain letter, because I had been worried by several people with letters to which I replied. There is no truth that the two Mills' and I concocted this case. The two Mills' left my house after I saw Sir John Lambert. I dismissed Purcell because he took a document out of my office and gave it to the prosecution people.

At this stage, the court rose for lunch.

After lunch, Mr. Hume desired to put in Mr. Stewart's testimonials, but the court declined to accede to the proposals.

Mr. J. W. Purcell was next tendered for cross-examination. He said:—The Union Chapel parsonage is a long way from its gate on Dharamtollah. The walk from the gate to the parsonage is about 100 paces. There is a durwan's godown at the gate. I have seen the durwan there at night. When I and others have been home late, the durwan has always opened the gate for us. When Mr. Stewart arrived home on the night of the 16th of April, he told me of what had happened. He never mentioned to me that there was an East Indian or Christian in the matter. Some days after, about a week or ten days, he told me that there was an East Indian in the case. He did not mention anyone by name. When he spoke to me, I told him that when he had told me of the occurrence on the night of the 16th of April, he had not said a word about any East Indian. He did not attempt to explain away that discrepancy. I was present that night when Mills was examining the driver as to what had happened. I was close enough to hear what was said. Both the brothers Mills' were present. I swear that nothing was taken down in writing, save the number of the gari which I took. I cannot say exactly what was said. I was told of the conversation subsequently. When I said in my examination-in-chief something to the effect that Mills put questions and the driver replied, I meant that there was a conversation. I am not positive that the coachman said, that there was no other Sahib in the gari. A few days after the alleged assault, perhaps a week after, I heard the story about Mr. Stewart's watch. Mr. Stewart never said a word about the watch to me when he came back to the parsonage on the night of the 16th April. Mr. Stewart, after this case began, gave me a paper to keep, on which he told me that the questions put to the driver and the latter's answer were jotted down. I know Mr. Stewart's handwriting. This paper is the identical document. When he gave it to me he said, that it was a very important document, and I should be careful of it. I studied it to refresh my memory just before I gave evidence previously. Mr. Stewart told me to commit the contents to memory. About a fortnight after, the 16th of April, I went to Superintendent Robertson's Office. Besides that gentleman and myself, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Christian, and some Native sergeants were present. When I was there, I saw the coachman and syce, whom I had seen on the night of the 16th. I did not see Culloden on that occasion. Both the driver and the syce were examined on oath. I know the vernacular. All the answers given by the driver and syce were interpreted to Mr. Stewart by Mr. Christian. The driver said, that Mr. Stewart was standing under a tree with two Mohamedan boys when his gari was hailed. The driver made some disgraceful charges against Mr. Stewart. The charges were interpreted to him. Mr. Stewart allowed the charges to pass unchallenged. He did not say that the driver had made a different statement on the night of the assault. When we were going home from Mr. Robertson's, Mr. Christian said to Mr. Stewart: "Did you catch the purport of what the driver said?" When Mr. Stewart said he had not, Christian said, "The driver said that you had a Mohamedan boy in the carriage." On this Mr. Stewart, we accompanying him, went back to Mr. Robertson's house. He asked the Superintendent to look into the matter. I cannot make out how the document Mr. Stewart gave me to keep carefully got into the hands of the prosecution. I did not part with it wilfully. I brought a copy of it to court. I have seen a similar copy with Mills. So far as ordinary Hindustani is concerned, Mr. Stewart speaks it very indifferently.

To Mr. Hume.—Mr. Stewart told me to be very careful of the document he gave me. It is a mystery to me, how it disappeared. I kept it in a tin box. The box was locked. When I looked for it and could not find it, I may have said to Mr. Stewart that it was possible that I had destroyed it. Mr. Stewart never, at the time they were made, challenged the disgraceful charges made against him by the driver and syce. It was after he went up to Mr. Robertson the second time that he asked that officer to enquire into the story made. I discovered the loss of the document after the last hearing.

To the Court.—I think that Mr. Stewart desired to court inquiry.

Mr. Harold Mills was next tendered for cross-examination. He said:—As an Apprentice Sworn Measurer, I get Rs. 50 per mensem as pay. I lived with Mr. Stewart for a month and a-half. He boarded and lodged me. Since this alleged occurrence, I have left the parsonage. I received no formal notice to quit. I received a verbal notice. Now that I come to think about it, I received fifteen days' notice. The reason given was that the parsonage rooms were to be let. My brother and I occupied one room. There is a durwan's hut near the gate. When I have been home late at nights, the durwan has always opened the gate for me. I have attended the week night meetings at the Union Chapel, for nearly two years. At the meeting on the 16th April, Mr. Stewart was dressed all in white. This was an unusual dress for him. There were about three soldiers at the meeting. These soldiers have attended the Endeavour meetings ever since the regiment in the Fort has been here. They have been fairly regular attendants. Mr. Stewart speaks to all who attend the meetings. He shakes hands with them. As a regular attendant at the meetings, I do not remember having ever seen the accused at any one of them. Notice of the meetings of the Endeavour Society are intimated to members by post cards. The Endeavour meetings begin at 8 and break up at 9 o'clock. The meetings have been discontinued since the institution of this suit. Some members remain after the meetings for refreshments. The soldier members have often remained at the parsonage for half-an-hour or so after the meetings closed. I cannot remember how many soldiers remained back after the meeting on the 16th April. There were no refreshments served that night. There were about sixteen people at the meeting. There were to my knowledge, three soldiers there that night. They were Gregory, Edwards, and Sandell. Gregory lives in Dum Dum, but I swear that he was at the meeting on the night of the 16th April. After the meeting, the soldiers were talking to some of the members. I did not see them talk to Mr. Stewart. I cannot say when the soldiers left the compound. I did not see Mr. Stewart go out that night. When he returned, he woke me up and asked me to take the statement of the driver. I asked the driver questions. I committed the driver's statements to writing about ten days after they had been made to me that night. I think I wrote the statements before the 1st of May. Mr. Stewart asked me to commit to writing what I had asked the driver and what the latter had replied. Mr. Stewart asked me to write it in question and answer form. I dictated the whole thing to Mr. Stewart. I did not falter at all in the dictation. Mr. Stewart took down what I said, in my presence. This document (shewn) is in Mr. Stewart's handwriting. It is not what he took down to my dictatation, but it is to the same purport. It is, as far as I can make out, an exact copy of what he wrote to my dictation. The orignal document was not given to me. I cannot say what became of it, I am not aware of the fact that the document just shewn me was given to Purcell to refresh his memory. I have heard of the word "identification." I have read police cases in which the word has appeared. It was after Mr. Stewart told me his story that I examined the driver and syce. I was not aided by Mr. Stewart in regard to the questions I put. The words "No more questions were put," is not my remark. I have read an account of Mr. Stewart's deposition. I have read that he said that he had a white coat on. Now that I think of it, I only examined the syce and not the driver. As a matter of fact the driver was not examined by me, altough he put in an occasional word. I was standing on the steps of the verandah when I examined the syce. The driver sat on his box the whole of the time. I cannot say how it happened that I put no questions to the driver, It may be that the driver should have been examined, I was in court when my brother gave his evidence-in-chief. I heard all he said. I do not remember my brother saying that only the syce was examined, I do not say that what I do say is just to corroborate my brother. I read a report of my own and my brother's evidence in the papers. I do not remember reading about the syce only. I cannot remember which of the syce's replies the driver corroborated. You may take it that he repeated all that the syce said. I did not ask any questions about Kabulis, because Mr. Stewart had not then told me the whole story. It was for the same reason that I never enquired about the watch and the money, No; Mr. Stewart did tell me about them, but I did not think of them at the time. All that Mr. Stewart told me before I questioned the driver, was that he had gone out in a ghari and had been robbed. He gave me these broad facts and nothing more. Mr. Stewart did not ask me to enquire, who had hired the ghari. He did not tell me where the man was told to drive. He told me that he had called out for the police. I did not ask the syce anything about the police.

To Mr. Hume.—The facts were fresh in my memory when I dictated my examination of the syce.

Mr. Ernest Mills next called, said:—I am an apprentice in the Licensed Measurer's Department. In my examination-in-chief, I described myself as a Sworn Measurer. That was not correct. When Mr. Stewart returned to the parsonage on the night of the 16th April, he woke me. I did not hear him ask Purcell to examine the driver and the syce. My brother got out on the verandah before me. I know what kind of ghari it was. I cannot tell the colour of the horses. When I got out, I heard my brother talking to the driver. He was on the box. My brother was putting questions to the driver and not to the syce. The first question I heard was "Who hired your ghari?" I cannot call to mind any other question. I can recall some of the answers given by the driver. I do not remember my brother asking the number of the ghari and the name of the driver, I heard Purcell do so. I do not remember whether the driver gave any reply. The syce was close to me. After my brother examined the driver, he put questions to the syce. Now that I think of it, my brother questioned only the syce. My brother may have questioned both. The syce answered several questions. I heard the driver speak several times. He never got down from his box. The driver said that he had driven the Sahib to Sealdah. I do not remember anything else that was said by the driver. I cannot say whether the driver spoke before or after the syce had answered the questions put to him. My brother did not write down the questions and answers that night, or the next day. He did so some days after. The questions and answers were written after the institution of this case. I saw the paper in my brother's hand one day. He was reading it carefully. I have seen the document in his hand two or three times on different days. I last saw that document in my brother's hand this morning in this court. He showed it to Mr. Leslie. I came to court to-day with my brother. My brother brought the document to court at the request of Mr. Leslie, who wrote for its production. I have also read the document. It has been in my hands twice. I had no object in reading it carefully. The Endeavour meeting broke up on the 16th April. at 10 p.m. It commenced at 8 o'clock. There were refreshments served after the meeting. The serving of the refreshments lasted about three-quarters of an hour. There were about four or five soldiers at the meeting, who waited for refreshments, Mr. Stewart was at the serving of the refreshments till the last. I and others, being youngsters, remained to the last, I do not remember whether Mr. Stewart went out immediately after the refreshments.

At this stage, the further hearing was adjourned.

The further hearing of the case in which E. A. Culloden is charged with having, under false representations, decoyed the Rev. F. Moyle-Stewart to a lonely spot in Upper Circular Road, where the latter was assaulted and robbed, was taken up by Mr. T. A. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday. As on previous occasions, Mr. Hume prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, Mr. Sheppered Leslie watched the proceedings for Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Cranenburgh defended the accused.

Private Walter Sandells was the first prosecution witness tendered for cross-examination. He said:—I have attended the Endeavour meetings since January last. I have not, however, attended regularly. The meetings are held weekly on Thursdays. I also attend the Sunday services at the Union Chapel, but no other week-day services. I was introduced to Mr. Stewart about the end of January. I do not know if other soldiers were introduced to Mr. Stewart about the same time. Mr. Stewart goes about and talks to those who attend the meetings. He did not know me by name on the 16th April. I have attended the Endeavour Society's meetings since the 16th April. I have attended only one, and that was about the 11th June. I was on duty and could not attend oftener. I have not been interviewed by any one in regard to this case. I know Mr. Leslie. He never asked me if I could identify the accused. Mr. Stewart never saw me about this case. The Sergeant-Major of the Regiment told me that I would have to give evidence in this case. He did not ask me anything about the case, and I told him nothing. His name is Liddell. Nobody ever enquired of me what I knew, and I told no one what I knew. Mr. Hume did not speak to me until I got into the witness-box. I do not know Mr. Hume's room downstairs. I did not make a statement to Mr. Leslie, which he took down in writing. I went to the Endeavour meeting on the 16th April with Private Dyer. I have never taken a pass to attend the Endeavour meetings. When we got to the gate of the chapel we did not see Mr. Stewart. He met us after we went into the compound of the Chapel. It is our practice to stop at the gate till Mr. Stewart or some one welcomes us in. We had not to stand for Mr. Stewart. He was at the gate as we got to it. Both Dyer and I went into the compound with Mr. Stewart. While we were at the gate a civilian came up to the gate. I did not notice from which side he came up. I cannot say whether Mr. Stewart shook hands with him. Dyer and I walked away as soon as the civilian came up. He was on the foot path. Dyer and I were about fifteen yards away from him. He was opposite the gate entrance. Mr. Stewart stood talking to the civilian for about three or four minutes, and then he came up to us and accompanied Dyer and myself to the meeting-room. I did not notice the face of the civilian; but I noticed his dress. There may not be anything strange in accused's wearing a black coat and a pair of light-coloured trousers. I did not see anybody else enter the compound or the meeting room. I did not see any one with a black coat at the meeting. There were about a dozen civilians at the meeting. Some of them had dark coats on. When Dyer and I entered the meeting hall with Mr. Stewart there were three soldiers already there. One was Private O'Neil. I do not know the names of the others. They all belonged to my regiment. Edwards was there. Gregory was not there when we entered. He came afterwards. He made the sixth soldier at the meeting. I left before the meeting at 10 o'clock, as I had to get back to the Fort. Only at one meeting in February were refreshments served to those who attended it. When I got out of the chapel compound with Dyer at 9-30 o'clock, and as I walked out, I saw the same civilian at the gate. He had his back to us. About two days after the 16th April I heard from Dyer that Mr. Stewart had been assaulted. He told me that the civilian had decoyed Mr. Stewart and that the latter had been beaten and robbed by some natives.

Private Dyer was the next prosecution witness tendered for cross-examination. He said:—Before I received a process to attend this Court, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Hume spoke to me about this case. Sandells was with me. Mr. Stewart questioned both Sandells and myself. I cannot say who was questioned first. Both of us were examined. Mr. Stewart asked me whether I had seen a man at the gate of the Union Chapel on the evening of the 16th April. I said I had. I gave a description of the man and his clothes. I do not remember all the questions put. I was questioned in Mr. Stewart's gari in the Fort. I have spoken to Mr. Leslie. I do not remember whether he asked me whether I could identify the accused. Nobody asked me, except in the witness-box, whether I knew the accused. I have attended two of the Endeavour meetings. The first Meeting I attended was that of the 16th April. I cannot tell the date of the other meeting. I saw a civilian on the road leading to the parsonage. The road I mean is in the chapel compound. I cannot give you any idea as to the distance he was from the gate. Sandells and I passed the visitor when we went to the meeting. I did not hear any conversation between Mr. Stewart and the civilian. Mr. Stewart, Sandells and I passed the visitor together. He did not address Mr. Stewart. Sandells and I were at the gate about five minutes before Mr. Stewart came up to us. When we entered the meeting-room there were no other soldiers in the place. Others came afterwards. I remember Edwards and O'Neil. I cannot tell how long afterwards they came in. There were in all four soldiers at the meeting. I left the meeting before it broke up. I did not wait for refreshment. The civilian I saw in the compound did not attend the meeting. I left the meeting at 9-30. When I went out of the gate I saw a civilian standing at the gate, but I cannot swear whether it was the same man I had seen previously. He may have been. I do not know whether he had changed his clothes. He was standing outside of the gate near the road. Sandells accompained me. As we turned out of the gate the civilian was on our left. Sandells is a particular chum of mine, but I do not know how many Endeavour meetings he has attended.

Private Thomas Edwards was next cross-examined. He said:—Before I received a process to attend this Court Mr. Stewart interviewed me. He asked me about this case and took my statement. Dyer and Sandells were not present. Mr. Stewart wrote down what I said. He did not ask me whether I had been at the meeting of the 16th April. He asked me about a blind fiddler first. He then asked me whether I had seen a tall, slim man with a black coat near the gate of the chapel on the 16th April. I said I had. He did not ask me to give evidence. I did not ask him why he was examining me. I went alone to the meeting on the evening of the 16th April. I saw a civilian at the gate when I was leaving, but I did not see him when I went. When I entered the meeting-room there were two or three soldiers in it. They were Gregory, Sandells and Dyer. I went in after the meeting had begun. Mr. Stewart welcomed me. He met me at the steps of the verandah. He took part in the meeting. Others too took part. Refreshments were served after the meeting. I and the other soldiers partook of refreshments. There were only four soleiers there that night. We all had refreshments. I cannot remember which of the soldiers left first. I think I was the last to leave. I was there till the company broke up. The man I saw at the gate had his back to me. He was on my left as I went out of the gate.

Private Gregory, next called, said:—Before I received a process to attend this Court no one ever spoke to me about this case. Mr. Hume took my statement before I gave my evidence. I saw Mr. Stewart eight or ten days after the 16th April. He asked me if I had seen any civilian at the gate of the Union Chapel on the night of the 16th April. He put several questions to me. I told him I had seen a civilian both when I went to the meeting and when I left it. I described the person I had seen.

I entered the meeting hall shortly after eight o'clock. The meeting had begun. Besides myself there were three or four soldiers at the meeting. The others were there before me. All the soldiers were not all together. I do not know who left the meeting first. I have no regular chum. I left the meeting at 9-30 o'clock after the meeting closed. I had no refreshments that evening. I saw no refreshments served. Had any been served I might not have taken any. I do not usually take refreshments outside. Mr. Stewart was in the parsonage when I left. He took part in the meeting. He generally goes out from the meeting-room before the service is over. On this occasion he went out some time before the meeting was over. I did not see him take up a hat as he was going out. I did not notice how he was dressed. He addressed the meeting and I watched him for some time, but I did not take notice of his dress. There were about three or four civilians, a few ladies and four soldiers at the meeting. I cannot say how many ladies were present. There may have been six ladies.

Mr. Stewart was here recalled and further cross-examined. He said:—I have deposed to the gari driver and syce. I first saw them on their conveyance near Dhurrumtollah bye-lane, on the 16th April. After that they were brought to me by a Native policeman. I saw the syce, I think, once before. When the policeman brought the driver and syce to me I was in my house. I could identify the police officer if I saw him. He was accompanied by two Native detective officers and another Native policeman. The detective officers spoke to me in English. Purcell and Christian were present, the latter acting as interpreter. The driver and syce did not, as far as I can remember, make any statement before me. I cannot remember. It is not a fact that the driver and syce made statements and that Purcell and Christian translated to me what they said. The detectives, as far as I remember, did not interpret one single word. The Native inspector said "They have another story now, but I'll make it all right." No one interpreted to me that disgraceful charges had been made against me. It was afterwards that I went to Superintendent Robertson's house. I cannot say weather the coat I wore on the evening of the 16th April buttoned up to my neck. I do not remember.

To Mr. Hume.—The driver and syce were brought to me for identification. The native police officers came to get evidence. Mr. Christian interpreted for me. I refused to let my servants be bullied. The police officer said "they have another story now, but I'll make it all right."

Inspector Frizzoni was next called for cross-examination. He said:—I took the accused to Mr. Stewart's house for identification. I cannot say whether I asked him to dress up, but I may have done so. I may have asked him to put on a white suit. He said that he would wear the clothes he generally wore. When I entered Mr. Stewarts house with the accused I met Mr. Stewart in his verandah. Accused was about ten or fifteen yards off while I spoke to Mr. Stewart. I said to him: "You described the man as 5ft. 6ins., but this man is taller." I said that the height given was that of accused's brother. I also told Mr. Stewart that accused had admitted that he had written letters to him, but that he denied having gone in a gari with Mr. Stewart. I do not remember referring to the accused's dress. After that conversation the identification commenced. Of all the four people I took to Mr. Stewart, accused was the tallest. His height, his admission of having written the letters, and his clothes, prejudiced me against him. Mr. Stewart shook hands with the accused when he went up to the group. Mr. Stewart, after shaking hands, took accused's hat and examined it. Looking at the clothes Mr. Stewart said: "Those are the clothes you wore; you are the man." The accused said, "I positively swear that I am not the man." Mr. Stewart in my hearing did not say to the accused "I have not laid a charge. If you will apologise I'l drop the matter." I do not remember that Mr. Stewart said that he was not the man. I think the accused said, "How can I apologise when I am innocent?" but I will not be sure. He told Mr. Stewart that he could do what he liked. I then said to Mr. Stewart, as far as I remember, "Will you swear that this is the man?" He replied, "I will not swear, but I am morally certain he is." I cannot swear what were the exact words used. I then took the accused to the Superintendent. I told Mr. Stewart: "If you are morally convinced this is the man, come to the thana." The other people must have heard what was said. It struck me as strange that Mr. Stewart should have shaken hands with the accused. Mr. Christian was there. He had been called into the verandah by Mr. Stewart, I think. All I know is that Christian was there. It is not a fact that the identification started after Mr. Stewart had a conversation with Christian. From the parsonage I went to Superintendent Robertson's house. I cannot remember what questions Mr. Robertson put to Mr. Stewart. I heard Mr. Stewart say to the Superintendent that he was "morally sure the accused was the man." Mr. Robertson asked whether Mr Stewart would charge the accused. Mr. Robertson did try and press for further identification, but Mr. Stewart would not swear that the accused was the man. I gave no special heed to what was transpiring. Mr Stewart, when asked to lay a charge, enquired whether the prosecution would be a private one. I said it would not be, and that the police would prosecute. I am not sure that Mr. Stewart wanted to stand bail for the accused. I think he said "Is the offence a bailable one?" I did not hear Mr. Stewart say. "I am prepared to stand bail up to Rs. 1,000." I did not hear Mr. Stewart ask whether accused could have some supper. I do not remember. I do not remember whether accused was asked by Mr. Robertson whether he was in a gari with Mr. Stewart on the night of the 16th April. The accused did not make a complaint to the Commissioner of Police against me charging me with assault. I heard at the thana that accused was going to report me. At my request the Superintendent drew the Commissioner's attention to a cut on the accused's face. If I find the person who decoyed Mr. Stewart I shall have a reward. I have earned the reward, but have not received it yet. The accused was locked up the same night. He was very poorly. I do not know whether all the time that he was remanded to jail accused was under treatment in hospital.

To Mr. Hume.—Mr. Stewart signed a charge against the accused in my presence. It is not a fact that I assaulted the accused. The accused was arrested on the 1st May.

At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN HYDERABAD.

THE following is the text of an official memorandum on the abstract return of births and deaths registered in the Hyderabad Assigned districts, during the month of March last:—

Births.—The total number of births registered during the month of March was 7,430 as compared with 6,625 in the previous month, and 10,271 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The birth-rate to population was in the annual ratio of 31·2 per 1,000 as against 39·6, the mean of five previous corresponding periods.

Of the sexes born 3,869 were boys and 3,561 girls, which gave a relative proportion of 108 male births to every 100 female births.

The number of still births recorded, but not included in the figures of this return, was 323 as against 298 in the previous month; the ratio of infants still-born to those born alive was 4·3 per cent., the male sex predominating in the proportion of 146 to 100.

Deaths.—The total of deaths aggregated 13,263 (7,440 males and 5,823 females) as compared with 10,477 in the previous month, and 9,219 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The deaths exceeded the births by 5,833.

The death-rate for the Province in proportion to population was in the annual ratio of 55·2 as compared with 36 per 1,000, the mean of the previous five corresponding periods.

Causes of death.—From Cholera 1,055 deaths were registered as compared with 148 in the previous month. The disease prevailed in every district, and was distributed as follows:—Amraoti, 652; Ellichpur, 293; Wun, 54; Basim, 1; Akola, 27; Buldana, 28, total 1,055.

From small-pox 147 deaths were recorded against 79 in February, and fevers and bowel complaints accounted for 7,714 and 1,593 respectively as compared with 6,483 and 1,033 in the month preceding.

Public health during the month was bad. The birth-rate was below the average. The deaths exceeded the births by 5,833, and cholera, small-pox, and influenza prevailed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Thibet, 1,695 tons, Captain R Garrett, sailed yesterday for Jedda, with a general cargo.

THE s s Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Kt Templar, 2,704 tons, Captain W W Pain, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Ghent, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C Hansen, sailed yesterday for Jedda &c, with a general cargo and 27 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line. s s Safari, 892 tons, Captain T Kiene, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar 8th June, with a general cargo, two cabin and 58 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachee, with a general cargo, Mr Yussuf bin Khumisa as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE s s Kirkhill, 2,347 tons, Captain T B Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Nagasaki, 21st May, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 22nd May, via coast ports, with a generl cargo and Mr Bomanjee as passenger.

THE s s Echuca, 1,736 tons, Captain A W Bond, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Sydney (22nd May), with a cargo of 2,500 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,060 tons, Captain A M Baillie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 21st May, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,254 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived inhnrbour on Saturday evenieg from Liverpool, 22nd May, with a general cargo and two deck patsengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Batis and Co.

THE s s Strathnairn, 2,599 tons, Captain F G Cuming, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Pheladelphia (10th May), brought a cargo of 1,56,244 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Standard Oil Company.

THE Anchor Line s s Australia, 2,324 tons, Captain H Tait, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant, from Glasgow (9th May) via Liverpool and Manchester, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Karachee (17th June), brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Charles Russell, Mr and Mrs Byramjee Dossabhoy and child and 121 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers, arrived on Saturday morning per s.s. Amphitrite, Captain R Mitis, from Trieste:—Mr and Mrs Gaggins and two children, Baron M de Babo, Mr O Walsor, Mr Muir Mackenzie, Mr J N Tata, Mr Ahrens, two ladies and child, Mr E A Goll, Mr E S Sawyer, Mr M Samuel, Mr N Bloick, and Mr Saw Ram.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Echuca (s)	Bond	Sydney, May 22.
	Frundsberg (Austrian Corvette)	Scheissgut	Aden, June 6.
20	Amphitrite (s)	Mitis	Trieste, June 3.
	Aston Hall (s)	McFee	Liverpool, May 22.
21	Safari (s)	Kiene	Zanzibar, June 8.
	Kirkhill (s)	Watson	Nagasaki, May 21.
	City of Edinburgh (s)	Baillie	Glasgow, May 21.
	Thames (s)	Nantes	London, May 28.
	Nadir (s)	Crebbin	Calcutta, May 22.
	Chindwara (s)	Simpson	Delagoa Bay, May 26.
	Colaba (s)	......	Rangoon, &c.
	Lawada (Transport)	Maginis	Suakin, June 11.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Goa (s)	Plommer	Zanzibar, &c.
	Chyebassa (s)	Parkman	Calcutta.
21	Kt. Templar (s)	Pain	Antwerp, &c.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	King Arthur (s)	Hansen	Jedda, &c.
	Thibet (s)	Garrett	Jedda, &c.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Australia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
,, Pachumba, for Karachi.
,, Naderi, for Jedda, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

17 Gaekwar s ......Harrison ....Dundee, May 1.
City of Calcutta s......Greenhorn ...Glasgow, May 12.
Falls of Bracklinn s...Wilson......Batoum, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

June 18.—Steamers Karagola and Senator.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Alpine s—42 cases whisky, S B Fraser and Sons: 35 cases whisky, C H B Forbes and Co; 3 hogsheads whisky and 1 hogshead sherry, Phipson and Co.
Australia s—48 cases whisky, Morenas and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—58 cases portwine, Phipson and Co.
Shannon s—2 cases perfumed spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM HAMBURG.
Bangalore s—3 cases soap, 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Stolzenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
FROM CHARENTE.
Peninsular s—62 cases cognac, S B Fraser and Sons.
FROM BOULOGNE.
Peninsular s—50 cases champagne, K N Curranee and Co.
FROM GENOA.
V Florio s—5 cases stationery, Nuzerally Cumroodin; 4 qr-casks wine, A M Sodder.
FROM TRIESTE.
Marq Bacquehem s—7 cases glass shades, Rahim Somjee; 12 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 45 bales paper, M A M Shurufally.

THE memorial of the late Vincent Wallace, which Mr. Charles May, sculptor, of Hampstead, has been commissioned to execute, takes the form of a marble medallion, over life-size, placed on a polished slab of drove marble, which will be moulded at the top and sides. The medallion will be encircled by a laurel wreath springing from underneath, and will be in bronze. On the lower part of the tablet—which will be supported by two carved corbels composed of shamrock leaves—a large scroll or paper will be spread across, naming the distinguished composer's principal works, and chronicling the dates of his birth and death. The work is far advanced, and will, it is hoped, be ready for unveiling early in August.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

A VERY LARGE SELECTION of SONGS, Duets, Piano Solos, Waltzes, &c., (copyrights) from As. 4 each. Chappell's, Hopwood and Crew's, Sheard's, Francis and Day's and other new Dance Annuals, As. 8 per Shilling.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

FRESH DAIRY BUTTER—In 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb., tins. Good for travellers. Per tin As. 14, 8 and 4, respectively. Guaranteed Purest, money returned, if not approved.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA and Co.'s well-known TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong Ans. 14; Souchong Ans. 12 and Congou Ans. 10 per lb. N. B. DANTRA and Co. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+130 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

AMRUTINE is invaluable for Brain Workers, also for delicate females and children with weak chest, consumption &c. Re. 1-4 and 1-10 per bottle of all PRINCIPAL CHEMISTS.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent, Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c. &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an English-built light VICTORIA, Second-hand, in good condition. Price Rs. 400—500. Apply "A. B. C.", care of this Paper.

WALER or C. B. strong for Brougham work, wanted at once. Address stating price "J," care of this Office.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandoline Eithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc. etc., all at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and son have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for more than a month, and during that time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging; same the servants. The accommodation good, and food far superior to other Hotels where I have stayed. The charges are very reasonable.—(Sd.) W. H. JOLLY, P. W. D.

BANJOES, Guitars, Violins, Autoharps and Musical goods of every description. The largest and best selection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial solicited.

IRON FRAME PIANOS for INDIA, in Black and Gold Ornamented Cases, on Favourable term or Cash or Hire Payment System.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MART, 21, Esplanade Road, near the Clock Tower, Bombay. INSTALLATIONS Supplied and Erected. Large and Varied Electrical Stock.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co. BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book Sellers and Railway Terminus.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

IVORY BILLIARD POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in, we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned Balls in stock. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO LAMPS!!! latest pattern, very neat design, giving a Brilliant Light.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY!

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort, Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

American Dentist,

No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage.

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL,

POONA.

IS NOW OPEN.

EUROPEAN PROPRIETARY AND MANAGEMENT.

A Select Residence: Limited Accommodation.

EVERYTHING REALLY HIGH CLASS,

EUROPEAN CHEF AND STEWARDESS.

ABSOLUTE CLEANLINESS.

Previous Bookings necessary.

PATENT GERMAN GOLD

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

For Rs. 10 only.

DETECTION FROM GOLD CHALLENGED.

The lustre and brilliancy guaranteed to last a life time.

V. J. POWELL & CO.,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,

(Oppo: The General Post Office.

A CARD.

J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.

LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL;

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

B. SMYTH & CO.,

BOMBAY.

Offer the following choice Brands of

BEER AND STOUT.

		Rs.	a.
DAUKES' G. D. Bass'	Qts.	7	4
Do. Guinness' Stout	„	7	0
MOLINE'S do.	„	7	0
GRIFFIN'S Light Sparkling Ale lighter than Pilsener	„	6	4
McEwan's, bottled by us	„	4	4
India Pale Ale do.	„	3	12

Also the common brands Cash or V. P. P.

FULL LIST ON APPLICATION TO

B. SMYTH & CO.,

31, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. U. L. DESAI, M. D., B.S., &c.,

SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

TREATS LUNACY (Acute and Chronic Mania—Hypochondriasis—Melancholia—Insanity after Child Birth, &c.) SLEEPLESSNESS—HYSTERIA—EPILEPSY—VERTIGO—CHOREA—PARALYSIS, &c.

CONSULTATION 2 to 5-30; 55, Apollo Street,

Opposite Share Bazaar, BOMBAY.

Residence SAGAR PALACE, No. 3, Walkeshwar Road

HAND-BOOK,

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.........Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra,

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette Press, Bombay,

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 20.

An advance of 1-16 per cent. brought the price of Consols in London yesterday to 112⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan declined ¼ per cent. to 120, and Rupee Securities, 3½ per cent., 1-8 to £64. Exchange on India was unchanged at 1s. 1 15-16d.; while Bar Silver remained at 31 7-16d. per oz., and in New York at 68¼ cents per oz., with Exchange on London ½ cent lower, at 4·88¼ dollars. About £1,25,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England. The Specie shipments consisted of £20,000 in Silver to Bombay, £10,000 to Calcutta, and £20,000 to Hongkong. French Rentes were ¼ per cent. more at 102; and Paris Exchange on London ¼ centime less at 25·16 fcs. The quotation for Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, was 37½s. per 416lbs., shipment this and next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers, market quiet; and for Linseed, 34½s., this and next month shipment, to the same ports, sellers, tone of the market steady.

To-day the quotations for English and French Funds are all unchanged at yesterday's prices.

In Liverpool, yesterday, the price of Spot Mid.-American Cotton declined 1-32d. to 3 15-16d. per lb., and Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, 3 27-32d. having been quoted for June delivery, and 3 41-64d. for October-November. East Indians were unchanged in price. The market closed quiet, Surats steady, and arrivals quiet but steady. Sales for the day were 10.000 bales, 200 of which were East Indians, and the Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester market closed steady.

The total sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday amounted to 61,000 bales, being 19,000 bales less than in the week preceding; and the omount forwarded to consumers 7,000 bales less, at 64,000 bales. The week's Imports totalled 38,000 bales, or 14,000 more than the previous week; and the stock was reduced by 29,000 bales to 947,000, against 976,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton market was firm to-day, Surats firm, and Arrivals steady. 8,000 bales were sold; and 1,000 bales was the total of the Imports. Spot Mid.-Americans recovered 1-32d., being quoted at 3 31-32d., and East Indians continued unaltered. Arrivals advanced 1-16d. per lb. in the near positions and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 29-32d. for June delivery, and 3 11-16d. for October-November. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Yesterday, Ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged in value in New York at 7⅝ cents; while Futures for September advanced 3 points to 6·74 cents, and for December 4 points to 6·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, compared with 4,700 bales last year, and 4,400 bales tho year before.

To-day the spot price of Cotton again showed no change at 7 5-8 cents; but September Futures further advanced 5 points to 6·79, and December 9 points to 6·82 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, as against 1,300 bales on the corresponding day in 1895., and 2,000 bales in 1894. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,860,000 bales, compared with 6,840,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Locally only a small business has passed in this staple to-day, with prices unchanged and the market steady in tone. The purchases made were solely on account of the Mills, and comprised 150 bales Indore at Rs. 160, 500 Barsi at Rs. 185, and 100 each of Bengal, Jalra ginned, and Khangaum, at Rs. 163, Rs. 175, and Rs. 167 per candy, respectively.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue quiet but steady. Prices remain as before, and but a small business is doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,938	bales.
Wheat	4,551	cwts.
Linseed	11,817	„
Rapeseed	1,090	„
Poppyseed	1,262	„
Groundnuts	1,202	„
Rice	1,337	„

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady in tone, and rates are unchanged. A steamer for Havre has been done at 8s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet, with only a little business passing. Re-sales were bought at 1s. 2 1-8d.; but there were hardly any Merchants' Bills offering. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-8d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2 3-16d.	„
France do.	1·49 1-4	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened this morning at 110 3-8 for both Cash and the Settlement, and advanced during the day to 110 5-8 in the former position, having closed at the higher level.

SHARES are quiet. Bombay Cotton Press have advanced Rs. 2½; and in Mill Scrip, China, Howard and Bullough, and Standard are Rs. 5 higher each, Currimbhoy, David, and Queen Rs. 10 each, Imperial Cotton, James Greaves, and Jubilee Rs. 15 each, Empress Rs. 20, and Jamshed Manufacturing Rs. 2½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 5-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	31 7-16

The sum of about £12,500 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	61,000	bales.
„ „ Surats	1,200	„
„ Imports of Cotton	38,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	9,000	„
Stock of Cotton	947,000	„
„ Surats	60,000	„

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 19.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 21.

French mail steamer Natal from China, and Eridan from Calcutta arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Osborne left Singapore for Hongkong on 20th instant.

The s. s. Hispania passed Suez to-day 6 a.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st June, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	..	...	...
Teheran	21	2	35 p.m.	...	12
Suez	21	1	45 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st June, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	31	—	1
„ Karachi	...	27	—	2
„ Madras	...	14	—	2

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 13th June, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,63,308	4,15,264	6,074	5,84,646
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	...	...	...	5,71,824

Increase ......Rs. 12,822

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CHARLES—June 2, at Bromley, Kent, wife of J G Charles, Bengal Civil Service (Retired), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BADHAM—BELL—June 2, at St Andrew's, West Kensington Wm Geo Badham (Crewe), to Isabella C M (Belle) Bell, third daughter of the late John D Bell, Esq. Standing Counsel for Government in Calcutta.

HOLLAND—WALKER—April 21, at the Cathedral, Mauritius, by the Right Rev Bishop of Mauritius, assisted by Rev A Vandin, Capt Hon Cecil Holland, son of Right Hon Viscount Knutsford, G C M G, to Alice, daughter of the late George Walker, Esq.

KIRKPATRICK—ROLIN-JACQUEMYNS—May 7, at Bangkok, Siam, at the Belgian Consulate, and after at the Protestant Church, Robert J Kirkpatrick, Legal Adviser to the Siamese Government, son of the late R S Kirkpatrick, Esq, of Brussels, to Henriette, second daughter of M Rolin-Jacquemyns, formerly Belgian Minister of the Interior, General Adviser and Minister Plenipotentiary to H M the King of Siam.

SMITH—MORFEE—May 23, at St Barnabas, South Lambeth Alfred John, younger son of John Smith, Esq, of Lambeth, to Eliza Marian Kinsman, widow of Capt Charles B Morfee, R N R, (Eastern Telegraph Co's Service).

DEATHS.

DENT—May 31, at Springfield Lodge, Lee-park, S E, Susan Dent, widow of the late Capt Robert Cecil Dent, Madras Light Cavalry.

EVANS—May 31, at 33, De Vere-gardens, Kensington, George Robert Quilter Evans, of Ali Topoo, Coorg, Madras, and Chedgrave Manor, Norfolk.

REYNOLDS—May 29, at his residence, 38, Grosvenor-street, W, Sir John Russell Reynolds, Baronet, M D, LL D, F R S, Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty's Household, aged 68.

THOMPSON—May 30, at Southampton, Augusta, widow of Capt Richard Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps.

VENNER—June 3, Flora Jane, widow of Capt Francis John Venner.

WADMORE—June 1, Clyde Foster Wadmore, late of Ceylon, aged 32.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MOORE—June 1, at Agra, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, widow of the late Sub-Conductor Samuel Moore, Army Commissariat Department, aged 74 years and 1 month.

ROBERTSON—June 18, at Singapore, Mr D T Robertson, of Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

SANDEL—June 13, at her residence, No 89, Ripon Street, Calcutta, Maria, the fifth daughter of the late Rev H H Sandel, Cathedral Missionary, S P G, aged 40 years 6 months and 10 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1896.

IT is clear that we are not yet done with the Venezuela Question. It is unfortunate that while the United States Commission is preparing its report on the Boundary dispute for the information of the Government at Washington, the *New York World* should have published a telegram describing a sanguinary conflict between the British and Venezuelans at Barima, which it has now transpired never took place. Although the report has been found to be a mere canard, much of the disquiet it has caused will be left to militate against a prompt settlement. Meanwhile, the Monroe doctrine in its most pronounced form has been adopted by the Republican Convention, which has nominated Mr. McKinley for the Presidentship in succession to Mr. Cleveland. It is sufficiently evident that the plank has been so widened as to cover the Venezuelan case, and indeed any other which may hereafter arise on the American Continent in which a European Power is concerned. The declaration is that no increase in the present European dominion in America will be permitted under any pretext. While the original Monroe doctrine is thus extended and emphasised, its scope is widened beyond all previous precedent by a declaration pledging the Republican party to work for the eventual entire withdrawal of European rule from the Western Hemisphere. This is a development of the Manroe doctrine which was never contemplated by Mr. Canning when he originated the idea and urged it upon the reluctant acceptance of President Monroe. In the early twenties when the Holy Alliance was proposing to take measures for the restoration of Spanish rule in the revolted provinces of South America, of which Venezuela was one, the British Government of that day was much more concerned than the Government at Washington at the aggrandisement of the Continental Powers in South America. As it was difficult for Great Britain, single-handed, to oppose the Holy Alliance, which included France, in upholding the right and duty of Spain to restore order in her revolted dominions, Mr. Canning strenuously urged upon the United States Minister in London that it was against the interests of the Republic to permit of the aggrandisement of any European Power on the American Continent. The proposal was made to unwilling ears, the Minister failing to see that the United States were directly concerned in the matter, and doubting the prudence of incurring the resentment of the Continental Powers. President Monroe was inclined to take the same view. The British Government, however, insisting on the advisability of shutting out European ambitions and keeping America for the Americans, coupled with the promise of joint action in resisting any such attempt, the Monroe doctrine was formally adopted as a rule of American policy. We now see what an unexpected development this Frankenstein has received at the hands of its unwilling foster-parents.

Does the Monroe doctrine apply to the territory in dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain? Lord Salisbury affirms with emphasis that it does not. His Lordship unfortunately complicated his contention by a long and ingenious argument, which if it proved anything, proved that the Monroe doctrine could not be held to apply to any case whatever. He insisted with unnecessary elaboration on the irritating fact that the doctrine has no place in international law, and has never hitherto been communicated in any formal manner to Foreign Powers. This was a challenge to which President Cleveland replied on the instant in a Message to Congress of such a tenor that it was regarded in England as a threat of war. The President's views were accepted by both Houses of Congress, and the money asked for to give them effect was voted with practical unanimity. The magnitude of the issues at stake is focussed with clearness and impartiality by a writer in *Macmillan's Magazine* in half-a-dozen sentences. "From the point of view of the United States assuming that the presidential message implies a belief in the validity of the Venezuelan claim, it seems that Great Britain has extended her dominion in South America by an area as large as herself. And from the British point of view, it seems that the United States are siding with Venezuela in seeking to deprive Great Britain, not only of the pear-shaped tract which she is willing to throw into the crucible of arbitration, but of the largest and richest part of her colony. Now, if on the one hand there is any virtue in the new reading of the Monroe doctrine, and if, on the other, Great Britain is determined to maintain the integrity of her Empire, and not to allow the dismemberment of Guiana in the interest of the neighbouring State of Venezuela, it will be obvious that the political situation is one of great difficulty and danger." Unfortunately the difficulty and danger of the situation have been greatly enhanced by the exaggeration of heated controversialists on both sides of the Atlantic. On the one hand the honour of England, and on the other the dignity and self-respect of the United States, are said to be involved in a dispute about territory of little intrinsic value. The fact that the question has remained in a state of suspended animation for the last half-century, and has only now assumed alarming proportions, shows that the bone of contention was not worth fighting about. The affair has entered upon its present phase through the arrest on the disputed territory of two officers of the Guiana police force, Messrs. Barnes and Cox, and their deportation by the Venezuelan authorities. The British Government sent an ultimatum to Venezuela claiming £12,000 and an apology for the violation of British territory. Compliance with the ultimatum would have implied an admission of the right of Great Britain to the territory in question. Venezuela invoked the good offices of the United States. Some years before, Mr. McTurk, a police magistrate, had been similarly arrested and deported by the Venezuelan authorities. The British Government on that occasion simply protested. The diplomatic controversy had its origin in the year 1840, four years after the recognition of the independence of Venezuela by the British Government. In that year the brothers Schombergk, German botanists and explorers, were employed by the Colonial Office to trace boundaries between British Guiana and Venezuela. The Venezuelan Government was not consulted, and in the following year it protested against the Schombergk boundary and the landmarks which they had erected. Lord Aberdeen stated in a despatch that the marks were not set up, "as the Venezuelan Government appears to apprehend, as indications of dominion and empire on the part of Great Britain. The despatch further stated that the British had not occupied Point Barima. Some years later, the British urged the Venezuelan Government to erect a light-house at Point Barima, a position which has since been included in the territory claimed by Great Britain. In 1842, Schombergk's landmarks were removed by order of the British Government. Ten years later, a compromise was arrived at, and apparently observed for some time. Ten years ago Lord Granville agreed to the proposal to submit the questions still in dispute between the two Governments to arbitration. This proposal was accepted by Venezuela, but Lord Salisbury coming into office a fortnight later, declined to carry out the proposed arbitration.

As for the intrinsic value of the territory in dispute, it would appear that a great deal of misapprehension prevails. Mr. Francis Comyn, who has travelled over the whole region, writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, expresses his surprise at the manner in which the country is described as "English by occupation and settlement" and as the larger and richer half of the Colony. No part of the dismal swamp in dispute has a settled population of any kind. The fear caused by the overflowing of the rivers which submerge nearly the whole of it during great part of the year, render it uninhabitable even by the negros imported from the West Indies. They labour at gold washing for four months of the year and then seek employment elsewhere. This account is borne out by the official handbook of British Guiana published by the Colonial Government. The whole population of the colony is there given as 288,328, distributed between the provinces of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice. No population is assigned to the trans-Essequibo region, which is the debateable land. The total number of Europeans is 4,500; of whom 3,000 are British subjects. India has a certain interest in that remote colony, 105,465 coolies imported from this country being entered in the census of 1891. They are indented labourers on the plantations. On the expiration of their five years' term, they get a free passage back to India bringing with them on an average three hundred dollars or sixty pounds each, a substantial sum. The prosperity of Guiana is declining, all the capital sunk in machinery for treating sugar-cane having been lost through the competition of beet-root sugar exported with large bounties by Germany and France. The coolie labour, necessitated by the refusal of the negros to do continuous work on the plantations, is costly and reduces the margin of profit. Great store was therefore set upon the hope of profitable gold-mining in the debateable land; the ore, however, was poor and did not repay the cost of working. Mr. Comyn gives a list of Gold Companies which have ended disastrously. Such a region is not worth a war between Great Britain and her kin beyond the Sea.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter appeared over the signature "Experientia" on the 18th instant, took exception to the reserve with which we reproduced the heavy indictment formulated in "Truth" against the treatment of the passengers on board the troopship Clive on her last voyage to England. He has no doubt that the facts are stated correctly, and has good reason to believe that they are by no means exceptional. He affirms that invalids are always subjected to much unnecessary hardship, both on the voyage home and on the journey by rail from up-country to Bombay. He asserts that this is the case whether the troops are travelling by rail to another Indian station or in an Indian Marine ship round the coast, or in a troopship to Portsmouth. The name and position of the writer give weight and authority to these damaging statements. And they do not stand alone. Another communication which, being private, we cannot publish, supplies information that makes it evident that the disgraceful state of things described as existing on board the Clive is but too typical. We are informed that on board another troopship, the name of which has been furnished to us, the experience of the writer was such that the details were too revolting for description. We are further informed that the overcrowding, the neglect of the sick, the absence of suitable food for invalids and children, the vile sanitary arrangements testified to in respect of the last voyage home of the Clive, had their counterparts on previous occasions. "Experientia," while approving of our suggestion that specially equipped hospital ships should be provided for the transport of the sick to England, draws attention to the necessity of a specially equipped hospital train to carry the invalided to the port of departure. The delays, neglect, and suffering which too often mark the transit of hundreds of sick by the ordinary passenger train, also call for inquiry with a view to thorough reform.

WHEN the subject of permitting candidates to pass examinations by compartments was last under discussion in the Senate it was stated by Mr. Justice Ranade and others that other Universities both at home and in India have adopted the principle underlying the motion, the consideration of which is to be resumed next Monday. The information given on this point was of a very indefinite kind, and very little attempt was made to show what analogy exists between the extent of the application of the principle of examinations by instalments in other Universities and its extent under Mr. Justice Rānade's scheme. This is esentially a case in which the value of comparisons entirely rests upon the details as to how the principle is applied. The question to be considered in regard to the Universities whose treatment of students in this matter is said to be so much more lenient than that of Bombay, is the number and variety of papers set in each portion of the "compartment" examination: whether there are half-a-dozen or more or simply one or two, as in the case of many subjects at this University. Cambridge for instance does not allow its candidates to pass in such small sections as is proposed here. It divides its examinations into two parts, both of which might be taken together or each singly. Calcutta and London require candidates to pass in all the subjects of an examination at the same time. We believe that Madras is the only Indian University which allows a candidate to take an examination division by division, and it does so only in the case of the B.A. degree examination. Of the three parts in which the examination may be passed one consists of English, five papers; another of a "second Language," two or three papers; and the third of science, four to seven papers. Details such as these require to be carefully considered in instituting comparisions between Bombay and the sister Universities, and if the details are not forthcoming the comparison should be eliminated entirely from consideration. Amongst other objections to the proposal it may be pointed out that financially its effect is likely to be injurious. At the Matriculation and School Final examinations, only those who pass in English are examined further. A portion of the savings thus effected goes towards defraying the expenses of the higher and costlier examination. If the proposition be passed the candidates would have to be examined in all the subjects. It is, however, possible that the loss might be partially recouped if the full fee were to be charged even for a part-examination. But on these and other questions of detail the crude proposal which will be considered next Monday is entirely silent.

MR. W. BURKE, whose sporting journal, the *Indian Field*, after a brief existence has just been absorbed by the *Asian*, has shown himself an excellent compiler, having published an exhaustive handbook of athletic sport in India. This is, we believe, the first time such a collection of records has been issued in India; but we hope it may not be the last. Cricket, football, golf, tennis, rowing, swimming, hockey—each claim attention, and so far as we are able to ascertain a generally accurate record is given of performances of the past year in each particular branch of sport. Finally comes a list of Indian records and remarkable athletic feats. We must not omit, however, to mention that the rules of the various games are given in the book—a feature which adds materially to its value. The book is published at 4, Waterloo-street, Calcutta.

SATURDAY being the anniversary of the accession to the Throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, H. M. S. Lapwing, now lying in harbour, fired a salute of 31 guns. The land Battery fired a similar salute. All the Government vessels were decorated with flags in honour of the occasion.

NOTWITHSTANDING the notification issued by one of the Kazees of Bombay, fixing this day (Monday) to be the last day of the Mohurrum festival, there was a difference of opinion in the Mahomedan community with regard to the proper date. With a view to surmount this difficulty and to decide the point in dispute, Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, summoned at the Byculla Head Police Office all the proprietors of the Mujlises, Taboots and Punjas, and they were asked to come to an unanimous verdict. After a short consultation, the meeting, in the presence of the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Police and the Sirdar, unanimously fixed Tuesday (to-morrow) as the immersion day. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Commissioner warned those present to keep their people in check, and advised them to bring the festival to a peaceful termination. We are requested to state that only the Mussulmans will be admitted into Hassanabad on Tuesday morning, like other Imambaras.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th May 1896 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1895 of 246,537 maunds and Rs. 1,38,094 in the earnings.

THE following are among recently proved Wills:—Mr. Adolph Behrens, £86,255; Mr. George Parker Bidder, Q. C., £ 25,903; Mr. Arthur Cecil Blunt, £13.837; Mr. Herbert Mascall Curteis, £3,438 (gross); Mr. Edward Jonathan Dorling, £24,847; Mr. Henry Gerard Hoare, £54,301; Mr. Edwin Henry King, £655,535; Mr. Horatio Noble Pym, £102,470 (gross); Mr. Alfonse Alexander Charles Jacques Ruffer, £313,161; Mr. Alfred Frank Sargeant, £59,659; Mrs. Blanche Margaret Standish Somers-Cocks, £1,468.

IT is not often that a British instrumentalist gains an audience in Berlin, but thanks to M. Nikisch, who heard him at Leipsic, Mr. Leo Stern has been specially engagrd to play the solo part in Dr. Dvorak's violencello concerto at one of the forthcoming concerts of the Berlin Philharmonic Society. Also, it is stated in the German papers that a new opera, "Fra Franceso," by a young English composer, Mr. Henry Waller, is, by command of the Emperor William, shortly to be produced at the Imperial Opera House. Mr. Plunket Greene and Mr. Ben Davies will revisit Berlin towards the end of the year, so that altogether the long-standing prejudice in Germany against British musicians would appear to have been dispelled, so far, at any rate, as the capital is concerned.

SINCE Lord Salisbury accepted office, less than twelve months ago, Lord Knutsford has been advanced to the dignity of a Viscount, and ten new Peerages have been created, though Lord Leighton did not live to take his seat; fifteen gentlemen have been sworn of the Privy Council, twelve gentlemen have received Baronetcies, and thirty-six have obtained Knighthoods. This is in addition to a very long list of promotions and appointments in the several Orders of distinction. In this group, thirty-three gentlemen have taken either a Grand Cross or a Knight Commandership in one of the Orders. All these appointments, too, are irrespective of those made in the new Victorian Order.

ARCHDUKE Francis Ferdinand, the consumptive heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, is still, says a Vienna correspondent, staying at Schonbrun, and the question of his leaving Vienna has to all appearance not been discussed. He spends his afternoons when it is fine in an enclosed space, in past days the playground of the Emperor's children. An ottoman has been carried into this garden, and upon it he reclines in the sun, very much distressed by an incessant cough. One or the other of his five brothers and sisters is always with him to keep him company.

RIPON gave a reception and a ball, last night, in honour of its Mayor and Mayoress, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon. There was a brilliant show, and abundant evidence, says a correspondent, of the wide popularity of the Mayor and Mayoress, all classes, creeds, and parties assembling to show their warm regard for them. Those present included the Mayors of several Yorkshire towns, wearing their chains of office, representatives of the county families, a number of the clergy of the diocese, and the members of the Ripon Corporation. Lord Ripon, who, with the Marchioness, was given a most enthusiastic reception, wore the uniform of the 1st Volunteer Battalion P.W.O. West Yorks Regiment, of which he is the hon. colonel.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SERIOUS RISING OF THE DRUSES.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Advices from Syria state that a rising has taken place among the Druses, who have annihilated four Companies of Turkish troops, and captured several guns.

DESPATCH OF TURKISH REINFORCEMENTS.

The Turkish authorities are despatching troops from Salonica to the scene of the disturbances.

SPREAD OF THE MASHONALAND REBELLION.

MASSACRE OF THE WHITES.

The rebellion is spreading in Mashonaland, and the natives are massacring the whites in the outlying farms, in the Salisbury and Mazoe districts.

All the outlying whites have been ordered into laager at Salisbury, where there is a scarcity of men.

TROOPS ORDERED TO THE SCENE OF ACTION.

Colonel Carrington is sending Beal's and Spreckly's Columns to Salisbury, and has summoned two hundred Mounted Infantry from the Cape. He has also ordered the 7th Hussars and Mounted Infantry now at Mafeking to Macloutsie.

THE *NEW YORK WORLD'S* CANARD.

The telegram published by the *New York World* from Caracas, stating that an engagement had taken place between the British and Venezuelans, is devoid of foundation.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

A meeting of the Cabinet took place, to-day, to consider afresh what steps should be taken in regard to the Education Bill.

Mr. Balfour's proposal to adjourn in August and leave the completion of the Bill until January, was found to be impracticable, and the Government now hesitates as to whether to persist in the whole measure, notwithstanding the numberless amendments of the Opposition, or reduce it to a simple aiding of Voluntary Schools.

The hesitancy of the Government in the matter is much criticised by the Unionist press, who blame Mr. Balfour's leadership.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Latest news from the Nile Expedition states that Captain Mahon's force has reached Kedden, at the foot of the Kaibar Cataract. This is three-quarters of the way from Wady Halfa to Dongola.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

The Cholera is decreasing at Alexandria and Cairo, but on the increase in the provinces.

THE ANNEXATION OF MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, JUNE 20.

The Chamber of Deputies by a large majority have passed the Bill for the annexation of Madagascar.

THE BOERS AND THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

PRETORIA, JUNE 19.

Dr. Leyds, the Boer Secretary of State, has telegraphed to Mr. Chamberlain strongly pressing him to prosecute Messrs. Cecil Rhodes, Beit and Harris (directors of the Chartered Company) and greatly regretting the delay in the enquiry into the complicity of the Chartered Company in the Jameson raid. He also urges the complete transfer of the Chartered Company's territory to Imperial rule.

LI HUNG CHANG AND GERMANY.

Li Hung Chang had a two hours' conference, to-day, with Baron Marschall, the Foreign Minister, and discussed fully the interests of Germany and China.

It is stated that bases were agreed upon for a future understanding regarding international policy.

Li Hung Chang has engaged two officers of the German Army to establish a military school in China on the German model.

HER MAJESTY'S ACCESSION.

THE NEXT CELEBRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

It is stated here on very reliable authority that Her Majesty's sixtieth year of sovereignty will be celebrated with much *eclat* in England next year, and that a large pageant of Indian Native Chiefs will be cordially invited to attend. It is extremely probable that among others will be the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Gwalior, Maharajahs of Indore, Patiala, Kapurthala, Kuch-Behar, Baroda, Meywar, Travancore, Jaipur, and Marwar. These and others will be invited to attend the function.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

The Bengal Provincial Conference commenced yesterday at Krishnaghur. The Hon. Mr. Guruprasad Sen, who presided, delivered an opening address, and pointed out that these Provincial Conferences brought an idea of congress home to people and prepared the province to take part in the great national assembly. It was necessary to focus, as it were, once a year the wants and aspirations, nay, the grievances, of the people of the province, leaving local and class organisations to do the rest. The speaker said it was not his intention to anticipate in any way discussions that were coming on the present Conference. He said he would merely make a few general observations: first of all, to draw attention to the great injury the transfer of head-quarters of the Government of India to Simla during the eight months of the year did to the people of Bengal, who were practically unrepresented in the Councils of the Government. To this he attributed an unjust appropriation of revenues of the province. The speaker then went on to review in detail a number of instances in which the Bengal revenues have been devoted purely for Imperial purposes.

Under the quinquennial adjustments of revenue probably they might have some sympathy on the present occasion, for it was likely that the Government of India might have to experience what fleecing meant in its own turn, now that the English Government required the Government of India to send Native soldiers to Suakin, and it was still undetermined whether India would be recouped of even her actual expenses. The other matters on which the speaker touched were the extension of the jury system, the development of the principle of local self-government, the separation of the judicial and the executive functions, and the revision of the rules of election of members to the Bengal Council. In conclusion, he appealed to the rulers to adopt the policy trusted to them, wherein lay the salvation of India. "To my friends assembled here, I say, with all respect," added Mr. Guruprasad Sen, "strive to advance in all lines, social, moral, and political, if you like to advance as a nation. To all my countrymen, I say, join hands and proceed on your onward march."

THE CRICKET SEASON IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 21.

At a meeting of cricketers held recently in the Gymkhana Club, Poona, it was resolved to appoint an Official Scorer. Mr. Greig, 28th Pioneers, was elected captain of Gymkhana cricket. The undermentioned form the Committee:—Major Bethell, Messrs. Pottinger, Usborne, Geoghegan, Greig; and secretary, Captain Chitty. It was agreed that qualification for playing in the Poona *vs.* Bombay match be changed from three months to two months' residence in Poona, subject to approval of the Bombay Gymkhana. It was also resolved that if the captain was not able to take part in the match, he can delegate his power to another.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. J. Nantes, with the overland mails of June 5, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 3-30 p.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Birch, Mr E G
Hatchell, Rev and Mrs
Herbert, Mr
Kohlkoff, Mr
Lowther, Lt and Mrs H
Newberry, Mr G
Payne, Mr and Mrs J H
Stevenson, Mr G
Swanson, Miss
Thornton, Mrs
Webb, Mr W H
White, Mr L W
Wood, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Ainsley, Mr Murray
Corlett, Mr J P
Eddis, Mr W K
Kettlewell, Capt
Maisey, Lt-Col F C
Parlett, Mr L M
Sewell, Mr and Mrs J
Stevens, Mr J F
Tremearne, Mr Shirley

FROM ADEN.—Williamson, Mr

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JUNE 18.

MONDAY, the 15th instant, was a day of extreme pleasure and extreme anxiety. On the morning of that date the Viscount of Bardez was arrested, and in the evening the amnesty was executed. At about 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 15th, the Viscount of Bardez was at his residence at Camorlim with his son-in-law Mr. F. H. Pinto, and other members of the family, when a guard of European soldiers surrounded his house. Under the orders of the Administrator, Mr. Ozario Castro, and the District Judge, Mr. Alpoim, he was arrested along with his son-in-law, also Rowji Ranes, and five other Hindus who had accompanied Rawji Ranes. The news spread like lightning, and the whole of Goa was in commotion. To add to the difficulties of the situation Rowji Ranes was shot dead while being carried away to Mapuga, under pretence that he was resisting the authorities. The Viscount on reaching Mapuga jail on the 16th instant made an application to the Governor-General, representing that the amnesty executed on the previous evening was applicable to him. The Governor-General then sent the order for setting at liberty the prisoners. This wanton assault and the unjustifiable death of the Rowji Ranes have created great terror among the people, and many of the traders of the native community have again fled to British territory. The Viscount on his liberation was threatened that should there be any robbery or disturbance he will be held responsible. Considering the dangerous situation which should have ceased after the execution of the amnesty and removal of the martial-law, the Viscount has thought prudence to be the better part of valour, and has returned with his family and his son-in-law to Vingorla, to enjoy British protection. There was general rejoicing when the gates of the prison were opened and the civil and military prisoners stepped out from their confinement on the evening of the 15th instant. Mr. Henriques, the ex-Administrator of Bardez, did not come out, but remained for the night as the guest of the jailor and came out the next morning. He heard the news of the arrest of the Viscount, his father-in-law, and preferred to remain in Pangim, so as not to subject himself to the justice now being dealt out by the administrative and judicial authorities at Bardez. I now hear that he has left Goa to join the Viscount at Vingorla. I am glad to inform you that since the execution of the amnesty the revolters and Ranes have retired to their homes, and commenced their peaceful agricultural operations. There is now every prospect of the country settling down to its normal situation if the Governor-General only check the abuse of the authorities at Bardez, Senhor Neves Ferreira ought to do it for his own reputation and the peace of the country. Mr. Felix de Souza, Advocate, who was suddenly arrested on the 12th instant and kept in jail was released next day, as the Administrator has no power to keep a man under arrest for more than twenty-four hours. But now the time of revolution has gone and the time to pay to the piper has arrived. The Provincial Council has sanctioned that the tax of property transference should be increased from 5 to 14 per cent., the tax *decima urbana* should be doubled, *viz.*, 20 per cent., and the pay of the Europeans should be calculated at 300 reis per rupee, instead of 400.

THE MONSOON.

FURTHER ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBOUR.

On Saturday morning, at about 10 a.m., an accident happened to Mr. Laythorpe, of the Bombay Pilot Service. Having piloted the British India steamer Chyebassa out, he got into the pilot boat to proceed to the Pilot Schooner. When about fifty yards off from the out-going steamer, the boat swamped, but Mr. Laythorpe very skilfully managed to keep the boat steady, and the water was bailed out. Mr. Melling, in charge of the Pilot Schooner, seeing the accident, at once manœuvred the schooner smartly within seven minutes from the time the boat swamped and came to the assistance of Mr. Laythorpe, six lascars, and the tindal. The Chyebassa proceeded on her voyage without rendering any assistance to the swamped boat. Very bad weather is prevailing outside, and the schooner lost her sails, and other damage was done by the weather.

A jolly boat, belonging to Messrs. Hill, Son and Grennan, stevedores, capsized near the Apollo Bunder. Another boat, belonging to Dr. B. S. Shroff, also capsized near the same bunder, but both crews were rescued.

DAMAGE BY THE GALE.

On Friday morning, owing to the gale, about fifteen feet of the cornice of the back wall of the old Girgaum Police Court gave way. Numerous trees have been blown down during the last few days on account of the high winds, including four which fell on Saturday night, on the Wodehouse Bridge Road, thereby destroying the continuity of the splendid avenue which lines the road. Two trees in front of the University Garden also fell, breaking the telephone wire; and other damage from the high gale is reported. Heavy rain fell most of Saturday and yesterday, and the wind was unusually high. During the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday, 5·20 inches fell at Byculla.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Anchor Line s. s. Australia, Captain H. Tait, which arrived in harbour, on Friday, from Glasgow, via Liverpool, reports having experienced strong south south-west gale and very heavy confused sea from 50° E. longitude 62° E., and thence to Bombay strong westerly to north-westerly gales, continued rain, thunder, and lightning and very heavy sea.—The s. s. Echuca, Captain A. W. Bond, arrived on Saturday, from Sydney, and reports having encountered stormy weather.—The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived here on Friday from Karachi, reports having experienced south-west wind and moderate sea, and south-west swell to Porebunder, thence variable winds with squalls and high rain with cross sea, thence southerly winds to fifty miles from Bombay with cloudy weather, thence heavy squalls of winds and heavy rain from south-west with heavy swell.—The City Line s. s. City of Edinburg, Captain A. M. Baillie, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Glasgow, reports having experienced very rough weather in Arabian Sea.—The Hall Line s. s. Aston Hall, Captain C. McFee, which came in on Saturday evening, had bad weather all the way across the Arabian Sea.—The German Line s. s. Safari, Captain T. Kiene, arrived, yesterday, from Zanzibar, and reports having encountered strong monsoon, with stormy squalls during the voyage.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

WITH the exception of some lively cross-examination of Mr. Curzon by Mr. Morley on the subject of the Soudan Expedition generally and especially with reference to the employment of Indian troops in the campaign, the proceedings in Parliament have been devoid of interest, and such little progress is being made that the supporters of the Ministry are becoming quite apprehensive. Already we hear of this Bill and that Bill being shelved, and one at least of those measures, the Army Manœuvres Bill, is of some importance comparatively speaking; while Conservative members like Mr. James Lowther and Sir Henry Howorth propose still greater sacrifices. The former knowing that it will be impossible except by the adoption of closure by compartment to get the Education Bill, the *piece de resistance*, through in its present complicated form, suggests that the measure should be reduced to the limits indicated in the Queen's Speech—a rather unkind suggestion; and Sir Henry Howorth goes further. He is above all a Tory and a Churchman. Politically speaking he hates the Liberal Unionists, and wishes they were all at—Birmingham. He is dissatisfied with the pecuniary assistance provided by the Bill for Denominational Schools, and attributes what he regards as the niggardliness of the Government to the presence in the Cabinet of Mr. Chamberlain, the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord James of Hereford. Sir Henry Howorth's advice to the Government is to drop the Bill for this session. Perhaps he might not have recommended this course if he had deferred writing until after the victories obtained by the Liberals at Frome. In Frome, at all events, the election was not fought on the Newcastle or any other programme. Mr. Barlow simply attacked the Government right and left for their home and foreign policy, laying stress on the weak points as he considers them of the Education Bill. Sir Henry Howorth's suggestion does not seem to be popular with his colleagues, some of whom are rather alarmed at the writing on the Frome wall, and think that if the Church party miss this opportunity of bettering the position of Denominational Schools they will throw away a chance that may never occur again. In the meantime the supporters of undenominational education are exhibiting more vigour everyday, and there is a danger that if the present controversy is prolonged the rank and file, at any rate of the Liberal Unionists, may withdraw, as some of them apparently have done in Somersetshire from the Conservative party. The anticipated debate on the employment of Indian troops in the Soudan has, for reasons you are aware of, been indefinitely postponed, and there is a pretty general belief in certain circles on the Conservative side that the Government mean to climb down with regard to the pay of the Native forces obtained from India. Sir W. Harcourt has just described this as a subsidiary question, and although Mr. Morley adheres to the opinion that India ought not to be saddled with the cost of the expedition, or any part of it, the Opposition are making more of what they style the constitutional objections to the employment of Indian troops in a distant country. Mr. Morley went down to a conference at Leeds the other day, and spoke at considerable length on the subject. He necessarily travelled over old ground, but he made what his audience thought an apposite quotation from an old speech of Lord Salisbury. Speaking in 1867 with reference to the Abysinian campaign, Lord Salisbury, or as he then was Lord Cranborne, said:—"I do not like India to be looked upon as an English barrack in the Oriental seas from which we may draw any number of troops without paying for them. It is bad for England, because it is always bad for us not to have that check upon the temptation to engage in little wars which can only be controlled by the necessity of paying for them. If this garrison which we keep in India is, as all Indian authorities assure us, necessary for maintaining that country in security and peace, that garrison ought not to be rashly diminished. If, on the other hand, it is too large, and India can for any length of time conveniently spare these troops, then the Indian population ought not to be so unnecessarily taxed." The *Times*, which is greatly concerned about the Education Bill, hints that if the Legislature does not move more quickly, an autumn session may be necessary; but I do not find many persons disposed to take this threat seriously.

THE MOSCOW HORROR.

Space prevents me doing more than mention the awful catastrophe that I was going to say has cast a gloom over the Coronation festivities at Moscow. But the curious thing is that this unparalleled disaster entailing such an enormous loss of life does not seem to have cast a gloom over the gaieties. Balls, banquets, receptions proceed as if nothing had happened. The Czar, it is said, wished to do what would have been done in any other country—stop the merrymaking, but Prince Lobanoff objected.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The release of all the Transvaal prisoners except the four leaders and two obstinate men, whose pride would not let them sign the petition for mercy has been received here with satisfaction, but quite calmly in contrast to the feverish enthusiasm—too good to last I fear—in the Rand.

THE DERBY.

It seems likely that the Derby of 1896 will be historical, not only for the victory of the Prince of Wales's colours, but also for the vote given by the House of Commons on the motion for adjournment for the great national event. Mr. Maclure had intended to propose the customary resolution, but though not a remarkably strait-laced man himself, he could as the brother of a Dean hardly resist the appeal of the Church party. They were anxious about the Benefices Bill down for consideration on Wednesday, and they asked all their friends to agree to spend that day at Westminster and not at Epsom. It was thought that the motion would fall through altogether, but Mr. Muntz, the Conservative member for Tamworth, stepped into the breach, supported by another Tory, Major Rasch. They were ignominiously defeated. Only 58 members voted for the proposal, and these were recruited by sundry Radicals of the type of Mr. Lloyd George, who if they ever attended a race meeting would conceal the fact from their electors, but who have no goodwill towards the Benefices Bill. The number who voted against the motion was 199, and the *Times* is probably correct when it suggests that no private member will be again allowed the privilege of interrupting public business for the purpose of taking the sense of the House upon the question. The resolution, the leading journal points out, was originally submitted by a Minister, and the general feeling being in favour of adjournment, a departure from the strict rule was permitted when the initative was first left to a private member. But with the lapse of years the conditions have altered; and there is a disposition on the part of the authorities to reconsider their position in the matter. Of the race itself all who visited the famous Surrey Downs agree that the enthusiasm evinced after Persimmon came in first has been in no degree exaggerated by the descriptive reporters of the daily press. The Prince of Wales is undoubtedly the most popular man on the Turf, but, as the representative of the *Times* points out, the delight felt by everyone, even those who had backed the favourite, at the Heir Apparent's success would have been nothing like so great had there been no close struggle for superiority. So excited were the Prince's admirers that "nearly every silk hat in the club enclosure was sent into the air, and fifty thousand hats from every part of the course followed suit." So writes one of the eye-witnesses of the remarkable scene, and all I can say is, that if Lincoln and Bennett do not put Persimmon's jockey on their free list they will be very ungrateful. It was not only amongst the great crowds who witnessed the race, by all accounts the greatest in recent years, who hailed the Prince's success with such an outburst of approval, but in town it was just the same. The traffic in Throgmorton Street was stopped, whilst brokers, clerks, and other city men joined in cheers for Persimmon's owner, and in singing "God bless the Prince of Wales." At the Military Tournament the vast multitude that filled the Agricultural Hall received the news with the same manifestations of joy, and similar scenes were enacted at the Indian Exhibition, and other places of entertainment. Even the *Star*, which prides itself on its stalwart Radicalism, prints in type, almost large enough for a poster, and across the whole width of a page, a telegram sent by the Prince to that journal's sporting contributor, Captain Cox, thanking him for congratulations. I hope this will not make Mr. Pulitzer, of the *New York World*, jealous. He is now in London, and there is some talk of recognizing his services in the cause of peace a few months ago. Everybody thought that the Prince would carry off the double event, but as the telegraph will have informed you, his filly Thais only came in second in the race for the Oaks. Still princes cannot have everything as they wish in this world, and the Prince of Wales, as he doubtless admits, has been well favoured by fortune this week, for besides his crowning achievement, on Wednesday, his yacht Britannia has secured two victories, though at Gravesend, yesterday, she proved no match for the German Emperor's new cutter Meteor.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND ENGLAND.

It is a pity that circumstances will prevent his Majesty from coming to Cowes, to sail himself his splendid new acquisition. His *fidus Achates* has been informing an ingenuous News Agency that one of the reasons why the Emperor will not be seen on the Solent this year is that the English court is in mourning, and that the Queen will probably not be at Osborne during the Cowes week. The *Times*, this morning, in an evidently well-informed leader, congratulates the German Sovereign on having shown both good taste and sound judgment in deciding not to come. The leading journal can understand that there are reasons why the owner of the Meteor cannot mix with his brother yachtsmen of English blood on quite the same frank terms as usual, and it appreciates the good sense and good feeling which have led him to refrain from visiting us in conditions new to us both. "The Emperor himself has indeed too large an English leaven in his nature, and he is too familiar with English manners and English habits of thought not to be capable of drawing a clear distinction between political differences, however grave, and social quarrels. He has shown in many quite intelligible ways since the cloud arose between Germany and Great Britain, that he himself has no desire to see the private relations between Englishmen and Germans less friendly than they were." But while the Emperor's attitude when he can follow his own bent is "correct," he is not powerful, though he be altogether his own master. "He is obliged to pay attention to the feelings and the desires of others, who look upon England and Englishmen with eyes very different from his. There exist, unhappily, men and circles in Germany, who regard our Constitution, our habits of thought, our commercial and industrial greatness, and our success as a colonizing Empire with a bitter detestation incomprehensible to us." The worst of it is that the anti-English sentiment in Prussia, if not elsewhere in Germany, shows no sign of decrease. Indeed, some of the Berlin papers study to go out of the way to be offensive to this country. We can understand that the proposals of the French Government with regard to the annexation of Madagascar are not favourably regarded in Germany, but here is the *Kreuz Zeitung* expressing dilight at what is happening, for no other reason than that the action of M. Meline's Government is a fresh deplomatic defeat for England.

LORD DUFFERIN'S FAREWELL SPEECH.

The eloquent and excellent speech made by the Earl of Dufferin, at the annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce, in Paris, shows that the limited opportunities he has had of late years to deliver public addresses have not diminished his charm as an after-dinner speaker. He was enthusiastic in praise of Paris, and his remarks on this head have naturally given much satisfaction to our friends *outre manche*, who, like the rest of mankind, perhaps rather more than the rest of mankind, are not displeased with flattery, especially when dispensed with a master of tact like the out-going Ambassador. "To be an Ambassador in Paris," said his Excellency, "is recognized in every country in Europe as the ultimate reward and prize of the diplomatic profession. Nor need this be wondered at when we consider how all the highest aspirations, whether of our intellectual, social, or æsthetic faculties, can be so fully satisfied within its precincts. Since very early times, Paris has been the Mecca, the holy city, of the arts, the sciences, the graces, and the inventive energies that adorn, nay, that create, civilization; and, instead of threatening her sovereignty, succeeding ages have only confirmed her supremacy—a supremacy of which the great Exhibition which is to inaugurate the birth of the next century, will, I trust, prove the crowning triumph and consummation." In equally felicitous words, he expressed his appreciation of the goodwill always shown to him by the British community in Paris, and his gratitude for the indulgence, courtesy, and consideration with which he had been treated by the various public men in France with whom he had been brought into contact. Most of the thorny problems existing between the two Government had now been adjusted, and it might reasonably be hoped that the few remaining differences would soon be amicably settled. Nor did he refrain from a kindly reference to the press of Paris, with whom his relations have been most cordial since that little unpleasantness to which he made a characteristically felicitous allusion. From this he passed to a consideration of the advantages of a diplomatic career, and he recognized in generous terms the assistance he has received from those associated with him in his various appointments. He acknowledged possessing "a feeling almost of shame at the thought of how frequently one has entered into other men's labours, and obtained credit for achievements which, if their real origins and developments were scrutinized, would properly belong to those far more deserving "than one's-self." "In India," he said truly, "this is especially the case, where, amid a thousand zealous labourers of whom the world hears nothing, one Viceroy ploughs, another sows, and a third gathers the fruit, whether for good or evil." "In the diplomatic service even our despatches," he went on to observe, "are often drafted by other hands than our own, and our unnamed subordinates prepare our successes." So far as the drafting of despatches is concerned, I suppose there is nobody who has filled the same role as Lord Dufferin, who has been helped so much in this way. It is no disparagement to him to say that he was never fond of this form of drudgery, and in his case it is literally true that some of his most admired despatches were prepared by the "unnamed subordinate," to whom, he is, as indeed he has reason to be, very grateful. Lord Dufferin, however, is only one of many great men who owe much of their credit in public estimation to the brains and devotion of other persons. It is a pity that all are not so ready as he is to recognise their indebtedness. Lord Dufferin evidently thinks more of the old than of the new diplomacy. He maintains that though in common with other things the outward aspects of diplomacy have changed since the beginning of the century, never have the nations stood in greater need of the thing itself, than at the present moment. What he asks do we see around us? "The whole of Europe is little better than a standing camp numbering millions of armed men, while a double row of frowning and opposing fortresses bristles along every frontier. Our harbours are stuffed and the seas swarm with ironclad navies, to whose numbers I am forced to admit England has been obliged in self-defence to add her modest quota. Even in the remotest East the passion for military expansion has displayed an unexpected development. In fact, thanks to the telegraph, the globe itself has become a mere bundle of nerves, and the slightest disturbance at any one point of the system sends a protentous tremor through its morbidly-sensitive surface." Every one of us knows how true this description unfortunately is. We are all in the dark as to who Lord Salisbury has designated or intends to designate as Lord Dufferin's successor. Some people think that Sir Philip Currie, who is now in London, on leave, is out of the running, because it seems to have become a fixed rule only to confer on a peer what is regarded as the blue ribbon of diplomacy. But if that is all, it would not be difficult to transform Sir Philip Currie into a peer of the realm. His public services and those of his family certainly entitle him to such an honour.

SPEED OF INDIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

An interesting correspondence has taken place between your recent visitor, Sir John Leng, M.P., and the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Hanbury, M.P., on a subject that the former has made his own, namely, the speed of the steamers carrying the Eastern mails. Sir John complained that in the new postal contract for India and the Far East the lowest speeds for which tenders have been asked are 13½ knots to and from Bombay, 13½ knots to and from Adelaide *via* Colombo, and 11½ knots between Colombo and Shanghai, although tenders may be sent in for any speed, higher or lower. He contrasted the speed of the Canadian and Transatlantic services, and the Castle Line boats to the Cape, and points out that the difference between 11½ knots and, say, 17 knots between Brindisi and Hongkong, would amount to eight days nineteen hours, or, allowing for the Suez Canal, say eight days. Mr. Hanbury, in his reply, observes that the contractors usually perform the services at a speed considerably in advance of the *minimum* prescribed. Of the voyages from Brindisi to Bombay during the last complete recorded year there were only three occasions on which the voyage was not performed in at least twelve hours less than the contract time, while thirty-five were performed more than twenty-four hours within the contract time. The standard of speed is mainly determined by the requirements of passengers and freight rather than by those of the mail service, and there does not appear to be any pressing demand from the public for a speed such as that suggested by Sir J. Leng. As the loss to the Exchequer on the existing services with the East and Australia is estimated at more than a quarter of a million, Mr. Hanbury fears that so large an increase in the subsidy as would be involved by a contract speed of 17 knots would be scarcely considered as justifiable. It is announced here that they have accepted the tenders of the P. and O. Company and the British India Steam Navigation Company for the Indian troop service for the forthcoming season. The vessels selected are the P. and O. steamers Victoria and Britannia, and the Dilwara and Dunera of the British India Company.

MR. MACLEAN AND THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., has definitely accepted a cordial invitation from the Council of the Institute of Journalists to allow himself to be nominated as President of the Institute of Journalists for the ensuing year. The election takes place very shortly, and there is little doubt that he will not only be chosen with acclamation, but that the choice of the Council will receive the hearty approval of the profession generally. The selection of the former proprietor and editor of the *Bombay Gazette* to preside over an institution that is steadily growing in importance and usefulness, is a tribute to the honourable member's position in the newspaper world, and also a compliment to the Indian press, with which Mr. Maclean was so long and honourably identified.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

The Fourth of June celebration at Eton, always one of the more attractive fixtures of the London Season, was rendered more than usually brilliant by the presence of the Duke and Duchess of York. The college

> Where grateful Science still adores
> Her Henry's holy shade

is nothing if it is not Imperial, and it was therefore fitting that the guests should include such excellent representatives of India as the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, with the Maharanee, and the amiable young nobleman from Hyderabad, Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk, whose brother is an Eton boy. These distinguished Indian visitors helped to remind the company how much our Eastern Empire is indebted to Eton, and the telegram received during the day from Bulawayo was equally flattering to the pride of the first of the great public schools with which this country is so liberally endowed. "Eadem sonant omnes—Floreat Etona" was the cheery message that came from Matabeleland bearing the names of White, Benson, and Beresford. From Eton to the Temple is only a step, and I have again to announce the success of another considerable batch of Native aspirants for the bench of the Indian High Courts. The Council of Legal Education have just published the results of the honour examination held at Lincoln's Inn last month. Ten natives of India out of a total 70 have been awarded pass certificates, amongst them being one who bears an honoured name in the Western Presidency, Husain Budroodin Tyabji. Amongst the 48 candidates who passed in Roman Law only are 10 Indians, while six passed in Constitutional Law and Legal History. Of seven students who passed in all three subjects one is a Parsee, Hirjibhoy Hormusji Wadia, another hails from a more remote part of our Asiatic possessions, and bears the name Mauing Tha Gywe. The *Indian Magazine* and *Review*, the organ of Miss Manning's National Indian Association, publishes this month an approximate census of the Indians at present residing in England. The total appears to be 284, of whom Bombay contributes 76, Bengal 81, Madras 36, the Punjab 58, the Central Provinces 2, Baroda 7, Kathiawar 5, Mysore 1, and Burma 9. Amongst the Indian contingent is the Indian W. G. Grace, Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji, who the other day playing for Sussex against Somerset scored a century. He, like so many, perhaps too many, of our young visitors, is studying for the Legal profession. The *Indian Magazine*, referring to the diminution of the number of Indians in England from 326 in 1894 to 284 at the present time, mentions as one of the causes of the reduced influx the fact that so many who have returned from England as barristers have not been able to maintain themselves by their profession, and gives the following sound advice:—"It will be well if Indian parents at last perceive that to allow their sons to leave home very early, before they have shown whether they have real capacity for study, and that steadiness of character without which a three years' stay in England does more harm than good, is a very unwise proceeding, and one which is pretty sure to end in sad failure." It is interesting to learn upon the same authority that there are about 20 Indian ladies now in this country, and a considerable number of young children. The National Indian Association, one of whose objects is to give all the assistance it can to Indian students, will hold its annual meeting the week after next, and your late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, is to deliver an address on his reminiscences of Bombay, which ought to be worth hearing. I may mention that the Indian undergraduates at Cambridge, of whom there are, I believe, between thirty and forty, have decided to give a *mujlis* dinner there next Saturday, to which Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., Mr. Bhownuggree, M.P., Mr. Navroji, Mr. Caine, and Mr. J. P. Goodridge, late of the Indian Civil Service, have been invited. It is announced from Oxford that Sir Monier Williams' Institute is at length completed in all its parts. The latest benefactors have been the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, who has given £4,500, and Raja Sir Sourindro Mohan Tagore, the celebrated musician of Calcutta, who has presented a magnificent collection of Indian musical instruments and other costly gifts to the museum. The ceremony of "inaugurating" the finished building is to be performed on July 1, by Lord George Hamilton. His Lordship, together with some of the principal subscribers, will be entertained at luncheon by the Vice-Chancellor, and the proceedings are to finish with a conversazione in the Institute. In this connection I may note that the University of Bombay has been affiliated to the University of Cambridge.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Capel (Ben. Ret.); Sir J. Russell Reynolds; Sir G. Johnson; and Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Helyer.

THE NEW RAILWAY LOAN.

FOUR CRORES OF RUPEES AT THREE PER CENT.

A *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, to be published this morning, reads as follows:—

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 2680

Simla, 22nd June 1896.

THREE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1896-97.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General-in-Council has resolved to borrow Four Hundred Lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:—

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December. The notes will be in the form annexed to this notification, and they will not be discharged before December 31st, 1916, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be published in the "Government Gazette."

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 4,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Wednesday, the 22nd July next. Tenders must be for sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "Tender for the Three Per Cent. Loan." If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

Note.—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants General, Madras and Bombay, on account of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 21st July, and up to 11-30 or 11 o'clock local time respectively (corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta) on the 22nd July; provided that—

(a) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant-General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them);

(b) they are made on printed forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank;

(c) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;

(d) that the deposit is either a Promissory Note, or a Treasury Receipt from the Head Office of the local Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in Madras or Bombay in favour of the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, respectively;

(e) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay;

and the Accountant-General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders, and will issue allotment certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras or Bombay.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

DEPOSITS.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms: (*a*) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (*b*) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or (*c*) Government Promissory Notes,* standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

8. (*a*) Deposits not being Promissory Notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of Promissory Notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in even tens of rupees in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(b) Promissory Notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

9. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected, only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller-General at the treasury buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time) on Wednesday, the 22nd July next, and those received under the terms of the note under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant-General, Madras, at 11-30 (Madras time), and by the Accountant-General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time), on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders: provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

ALLOTMENT-CERTIFICATES.

12. To each tenderer (or to his agent), whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certeficates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller-General† as soon as possible after the 22nd July; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, than the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 8 (a)) will be made payable upon the 9th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be devided into three instalments, as follows:—

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 7th August:

Instalment II—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 9th September:

Instalment III—The balance payable upon the 9th October:

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment certificates.

---

* It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may not be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.

† For tenders received by the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, and payable at those places, the Accountant-General will issue the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 500.

14. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller-General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations: provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Bank of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

ISSUE OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

16. (a) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Promissory Notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 500), bearing interest from 31st December 1896, and he will also receive interest at 3 per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th of December 1896.

(b) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1896 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain Promissory Notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1896.

The form of Promissory Note and of tender and a notification by the Comptroller-General are given in the Appendix.

THE VACANT MUNICIPAL AUDITORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "W.'s" letter, which has appeared in your issue of the 17th instant, I have to refer him to a letter, dated 27th November 1895, which appeared in a contemporary of the 29th idem, in which I have explained that accountants trained in Government Departments are as a class the fittest to choose from for the simple reason that Municipal accounts are kept after the system of Government accounts, and the so-called varied experience of merchants', bankers' or joint stock companies' accounts is by itself no criterion of fitness for the Municipal Auditorship. Then there is no reason why this auditorship should not be open to Government pensioners who are capable of rendering active service. For it is a well known fact that even Government allow their capable officers to serve until the age of sixty, and not unfrequently re-employ pensioners. "W" is apparently interested in supporting the candidature of some mercantile, bank or joint stock company's accountant who is aspiring to the vacancy in question. For when he suggests that Government pensioners should not be allowed to compete for Municipal appointments, he ignores, or conveniently forgets, the fact that it has all along been the policy of Government to appoint such experienced men to be members of District Municipalities and Local Boards. As regards Government servants in active service, Government have provided special rules for lending them to Municipalities, as it is desirable that Municipalities should seek the services of competent Government servants whenever necessary. As regards "W.'s" suggestion to the members of the Corporation to refuse to receive visits from the candidates for the post or letters of recommendation on their behalf from influential connections and friends, it is simply ridiculous when it is remembered that even after the selection of an eligible person for the post by a select committee appointed for the purpose, the question of final selection has to be settled by votes. When votes are required their canvassing becomes necessary, which does not necessarily mean convassing by undue influence or improper means, as "W." would seem to suggest. When the City fathers have to choose their man, it is but in the fitness of things that they should know him and all about him, directly or indirectly, and they would hardly deserve to be on the rolls of the Corporation if they allowed themselves to be guided by any but the purest motives in their conduct of the Municipal affairs entrusted to their care. I, for one, have certainly a far higher opinion of them than to suppose that in the selection, for instance, of a candidate for the vacancy in question, any one of them would allow himself to be guided by any other consideration than the one of fitness above all of the candidate to be chosen for the post.—Yours, &c.,

June 20. RATE-PAYER.

MAZAGON STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please grant me a corner in your valuable paper to draw the attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities to the most deplorable state of the Mazagon station during the rains. The Railway Company have certainly conferred a great boon on the inhabitants of Mazagon and its suburbs by constructing this station, but its condition during the monsoons is such as to make people wish that it never had existed. Being very wet yesterday morning, and as it was raining hard, I took a gharry to the station in order to avoid a drenching. I reached the station quite dry, but alas! before I could get half-way down to the shelter, I was drenched to the skin. This will give you an idea what sort of a station it is. It is certainly no protection from the wet. The apology for a covering, which is about 50 feet from the main entrance, can hardly be called a protection, as the rain beats in from all sides, and the seats are more or less in no fit state to sit on. That a deaf ear is given by the Railway executive to the numerous complaints made by the public seems a great pity, since this station, although reckoned as a third-class one, pays well to the Company; and if the Railway Company would only put up a temporary covering over the bridge and on the platform during the rains, it will, I am sure, meet the demands of the passengers in general.—Yours, &c.,

June 20. DELUGE.

ARRIVAL OF AN AUSTRIAN MAN-OF-WAR.

THE Austrian Corvette Friendsberg, Commander A. Schweissgut, arrived in harbour, on Friday evening, from Pola, which port she left on the 1st ultimo, and called at Port Said, Suez, and Aden, leaving the last named port on the 6th instant, for Bombay. A salute of 21 guns was fired at 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning, and was duly reciprocated by the Saluting Battery. The Corvette is on cruise for the information of the officers and men, and will remain in port for about ten days and then leave for Port Victoria. She possesses nine guns, and has a complement of 227 officers and men all told. After leaving Aden, she experienced very bad weather, strong monsoon with very heavy sea. At noon, the Senior Naval Officer, Captain W. S. Goodridge, R.N., visited the vessel; and on his leaving the ship a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the vessel in his honour.

DANGEROUS BUILDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I pass everyday through Apollo Street, and as I see that no repairs are being effected to a building in the said street, the weather frames and windows of which threaten to come down and smash some one's head one of these days, I take the liberty, through the medium of your journal, to draw the attention of the Municipal Inspectors of Buildings to the dangerous condition of the house occupied by a well-known European mercantile firm. The building belongs to a rich Parsee, and is situate in Apollo Street, Fort, not far from the Share Bazaar. I trust this letter will produce the desired effect.—Yours, &c.,

June 20. A PEDESTRIAN.

CLERICAL FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "Pro Bono's" letter, may I be allowed to bring to your notice that our Government pay stipends to priests and also "Verit" allowances? The circumstances of the time call for remedy, and I think Government would be justified in exercising supervision over funds and properties, as the same are complained to be not well looked after; and as the sufferers in the case are British subjects, protection from Government is desirable. I wish to see justice done to all concerned, and funds and properties well secured; and all unjust intimidations, threats and interdicts, and other punishments put a stop to.—Yours, &c.,

P.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 20.

10 p.m.	76·5

SUNDAY, JUNE 21.

6 a.m.	82·0
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	83·9

NEWS OF THE DAY

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, it is understood, is not supported by his three Civil Secretaries in connection with the scheme for curtailing the clerical staffs of Officers migrating to Darjeeling.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot in Calcutta to create a Chair of Biology in connection with the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. Subscriptions are being collected.

MR. G. E. MANISTY has returned to Calcutta and taken over charge of his new appointment as Excise Commissioner, Bengal, from Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, who has been acting in addition to his own duties as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

YOKOHAMA residents were shocked on May 18th to learn that Lieutenant Henry Adair the Commander of the British gunboat Pigmy, had committed suicide in the early morning, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

MR. WILLIAMS, Examiner of Accounts, North-Western State Railway, proceeds on leave shortly, Mr. Connolly acting for him.

IT is understood that the actual date of the notification regarding tenders for the new loan in India is not yet fixed, but the issue of the loan cannot now be long delayed.

FINAL arrangements about camps-of-exercise in the Bengal Command are understood to be dependent on the season reports. The failure of the rains might render any large concentration of troops undesirable.

THE latest reports from the Malakand show that the country beyond the Swat river is quite peaceful. The Bajouris have made no further attempt to force a passage up the Panjkora river.

AS Mr. Beresford, who has been appointed head of the Irrigation in the Punjab, *vice* Mr. Higham, will not return from leave until September, the local Government will arrange for the post being filled temporarily.

AS soon as the drainage works now in progress at Monghyr are completed the question of water-supply will come up, and in case a scheme of water-works is decided on a loan from Government will be applied for.

THE question of a light tramway between Balasore and Baripada in Mourbhunj State is under the consideration of the Maharaja.

THE Chief of Jashpur has put forward a claim to pay his annual tribute direct to the British Government instead of through the Maharaja of Sirguja. It is understood that the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division supports his claim.

THE work in connection with the Howrah-Amta tramway is at a standstill owing to a difficulty experienced in the matter of acquiring the necessary lands, which is the subject of correspondence between Messrs. Martin and Co. and the District Board.

AS regards the climate at Suakim a correspondent writes:—"It is hot enough, but not as bad as Bombay. The really trying heat we are told has yet to come. Soda-water and ice can be had, which is fortunate, as it is the thirstiest place on earth."

AN extraordinary case of wholesale theft of railway tickets was detected recently in Calcutta. Five thousand tickets were stolen from the Hughly Booking-office, E. I. R. Subsequently the case containing the tickets was found broken open in the Naihati branch. A Mahomedan was arrested trying to defraud a passenger with a stolen ticket, and on his person were found twenty of the stolen tickets. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE 26th Punjab Infantry are to be reinforced at Tokar by two mountain guns and one squadron of the Bombay Lancers from Suakim. This will give a handy little force in case the dervishes show themselves, but it is quite unequal to any serious fighting on a large scale.

MR. F. B. HEBBERT is the officer of the Public Works Department chosen for the work of preparing the railway construction programme of the next year or two. He will be on special duty for three months.

THE Burrisaul papers have published the particulars of a horrible outrage, committed on a married girl of 14, by a number of Mussulmans on the night of the 27th Joista. The story is that as the wife and her husband were sleeping together, the ruffians entered the room and tried to drag off the girl forcibly. Her screams awakened the husband, who ran to her help. But he was beaten mercilessly and left half dead and the girl was carried off. No trace of the girl was found all the night, and the next morning, she was discovered in a condition which can be more imagined than described. Five Mussalmans have been arrested. As expected, the occurrence has caused the greatest possible excitement and sensation in the locality. The village where this dastardly outrage took place, is only three miles off from the town of Burrisaul.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed, with Mr. H. H. Risley as president, to consider the present state of the Presidency General Hospital and the improvements to be proposed. As the alterations and additions already proposed by Dr. Crombie will involve a very large expenditure, it is proposed to remodel the entire hospital so as to adapt it to modern requirements. There are certain structural defects in the present building which have been unfavourably reported on by the Public Works Department. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the condition of the province financially is such that the question need be no longer deferred, and the committee will assemble in Calcutta early in July and will submit its report with as little delay as possible.

EVENTS march so quickly in India, remarks the *Pioneer*, that with a railway terminus within seventy miles of Kandahar and a great station within sight of the Khyber hills, one is apt to forget the anxious days of 1878-80, when the Indus was not bridged at Sukkur or Attock, and Peshawar had not heard the whistle of the locomotive. There was tremendous pressure on the engineering branch of the Public Works Department during that period, for new State lines in the Punjab and away south towards Quetta had to be built and worked, while the Afghan war was proceeding. It was a desperate struggle to get to the frontier *via* Attock, Kushalgar and Sibi, for India was being drained of its transport animals and a vast army in a semi-barren country had to be kept supplied with stores and war *material*. Everyone worked with feverish energy, for at that time Colonel John Trevor was Director-General of Railways and he commanded the respect and affection of all his subordinates. Any notice of his career would be incomplete without reference to the service he then rendered to the State, service as arduous and distinguished as that done by any Director-General or even by Sir Guilford Molesworth himself. One cannot but note with sorrow that General Trevor and Sir James Browne, who played such prominent parts in the great railway extensions to the North-West frontier, have died within a few days of each other.

MR. HEBBERT, who has been placed on special duty in the P. W. D. Secretariat, will at first devote his attention to questions which are pressing for disposal in connection with General railway policy. The Government of India under the present Viceroy has gone in for a forward policy of construction, and it is highly important that ways and means should be carefully considered.

THE winner of the Ascot Gold Cup belongs to Mr. Hamar Bass, and his only previous performance as a two-year-old was to carry off the Rous Plate last year at Doncaster. Omnium II is probably the best horse on the French Turf at the present moment, and having received a special preparation for the Ascot event was looked upon as having a great chance. The Prince of Wales's Florizel II was the hero of last year's racing season, having won the Manchester Cup, the Ascot Gold Vase, the Goodwood Cup, and being fourth in the Cesarewitch.

MR. T. D. BEIGHTON, Acting Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, who went home last year, has sent in his resignation of his appointment in the Civil Service.

ON Thursday at Rangoon, Colonel Cresswell, Additional Sessions Judge of Pegu and Irrawaddy, sentenced a Burmese girl, eleven years of age, to transportation for life, for the murder of two children, three and five years old, by pushing them into a creek for the purpose of robbing their jewelry. The Court held that the girl understood thoroughly what she did.

THE E. B. S. Railway have filed a suit in the Sealdah Small Cause Court against Colonel A Baker for the recovery of Rs. 36, being the value of two reserved seats in a first class carriage from Saraghat to Siliguri. It is alleged that some time ago the defendant with his wife travelled in a first class carriage from Saraghat to Siliguri by paying a fare for two tickets. As the defendant would not allow any other passenger to enter the carriage the railway staff interfered and told him that unless he reserved the carriage he could not stop other passengers from entering it. Thereupon Colonel Baker, it is said, told the station staff to reserve his carriage, promising to pay the fare for two additional tickets at Siliguri. At Siliguri, however, he refused to pay the money, and the matter was eventually brought to the notice of the Railway authorities, who ordered the station staff at Sealdah to realise the money from the defendant on his return to Calcutta. On his arrival the station staff demanded the fare, but he refused to pay on the ground that he did not order that the carriage should be reserved.

IN Switzerland, from the smallest village it is now possible to telephone to any place in the country at a fee from 1d. to 4d. for the most distant points, on instruments on which one can hear with perfect distinctness, and which are kept in thorough repair. The electric light, too, is now installed in every moderate-sized village, the motive power being water, and not steam.

IT is observed by Mr. A. Herbert, Second Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Berne, that in the matter of education the Swiss manifest great zeal and a great spirit of religious toleration. In some cantons, where the population is a mixed one of Protestants and Catholics, religious instruction is given on a fixed day and at stated hours, so that if parents wish their children to have nothing but a secular education they may absent themselves during that time. Mixed schools also exist in some cantons when the population is composed of both Protestants and Catholics, and are attended by children of either communion. These schools cannot be called secular, for in a canton like Zurich, for instance, where Protestants are a majority, a Roman Catholic child receives instruction in the "elements of Christianity," with readings from the Bible, with his Protestant schoolfellows, until he is ten or eleven years old, when his special preparation for confirmation commences by the pastor of his faith. This system also obtains in St. Gall, where the Roman Catholics almost double the Protestants in number.

A PRIVATE letter from Uganda referring to the ladies sent out by the Church Missionary Society to join their station there says: "Their arrival caused great joy to the natives, especially to the women, and no small amount of comment. The waists of the English ladies attracted great attention. The natives instantly, gave the ladies the name of 'slender-middled.' The King asked various cool questions—how old they were, &c., and they told him. He then said, on noticing their ample sleeves, that they must put all their food up their sleeves, as it evidently did not go inside!"

THE accident at the Paris Opera House is now the subject of a strict official investigation. There can be no doubt that it originated in an overcharged electric wire, the insulating coating of which (probably gutta-percha) had become worn, and the electric wire being in contact with the chandelier wire from which one of the important counterweights weighing 200 lb., was suspended, the wire snapped with the heat, and the weigt fell through the ceilings into the box, causing a loss of life. A few years ago the wiring supplying the light to the floats, or "footlights," fused, and set fire to the front of the stage during a performance.

SIMILAR accidents may, and do, occur at theatres, even with the "lime-light" when wires are used. On one occasion the wood of the first "fly floor" at Covent Garden Theatre ignited; and during a performance of the famous "Babil and Bijou" at the same theatre a more serious mishap occured, and the inner side of the proscenium to the left of the audience was partially destroyed. The under-ground fire the other day in Northumberland-avenue will be inquired into by the Board of Trade; but in the meantime some ungrounded alarm may be created about the safety of electric lighting. Insurance companies have made up their minds that electric lighting, when the wiring is well done (and they have formulated special rules on the subject), is the safest of all illuminants. Statistics show the following comparative risks: Fires in one year from paraffin, kerosene, &c., 259; from gas, 110; matches used for gas, 35; candles, 88; arc electric lights, 7; and incandescent electric lights only one.

AT Messrs. Graves's Gallery in Pall Mall, there is just now a picture for which a certain amount of popularity may be assured, apart from the question of artistic merit, namely, Mr. Caton Woodville's illustration of Dr. Jameson's Last Stand. As Mr. Woodville is such an accomplished hand at military subjects it almost goes without saying that he has produced a spirited painting, and that the portraits of the chief actors in the scene seem to have been carefully studied. The different uniforms, too, are of course accurately considered, and in place of the monotony and stiffness often necessitated in depicting military episodes, there is variety for the eye in the introduction in the foreground of the green-grey tunics of the British South African Police and the brown uniforms of the Bechuanaland Border Police. The Company's forces are making their way to Johannesburg, and in the distance, behind boulders and stones, is a party of Boers half hidden from view. Guns are being fired, and, to put it in a few words, the battle is at its height, and there are a few men wounded and dead. The picture is being engraved by Mr. Bishop Pratt, who reproduced the "Charge of the Light Brigade" from the same artist's brush.

A CURIOUS case of mixed ancestry and mixed occupations was revealed in the course of an inquest at Bethnal-green the other day. A young woman had suddenly expired in the street, and it turned out that in her more immediate origin, she was "part English, part Italian, part French, and part Zulu." The Zulu strain was furnished by a grandfather who came to England as a Zulu Prince, who used to walk about Old Ford covered with feathers, and who did his best to rid that peaceful region of the terror of his presence by drinking a quart of gin a day. The deceased herself was both a domestic servant and an actress at East-end clubs. To complete the surprises of her life and character, she had made a will leaving "the whole of her property" to her employer. The Zulu strain had evidently been conquered by the French, which brought the thrift, and which, perhaps, had also something to do with the aptitude for the stage.

THE correct thing in France just now is to be as English as possible. A young Frenchman complained to a friend the other day that his greatest bore was "five o'clocking," in other words, tea-drinking. Whenever he spent an evening at home, which was not often, he was obliged to make tea, a process so tedious, involing such minutiæ! "But that is not all," he added. "What bores the most is that when the tea is made I am compelled to drink it!" On being asked for an explanation, the young man of fashion and the world confessed that he cordially hated the decoction, but that everybody took tea now-a-days, and of course he was obliged to do the the same—a motive that has led to self immolation much more onerous. It is gratifying to find that "made in England" retains its old popularity on the other side of the Channel, and, who knows, five o'clocking, lawn tennis, "a garden party," and other importations, may prove bonds of fraternity second only to the magic name of Cronstadt.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant W. E. Manle, R.A., from 7th July to 7th October 1896.

UNDER instructions from Bombay Command, Head Quarters, 2nd Lieutenant J. G. Griffiths, at present attached to the 17th Bombay Infantry, will proceed forthwith to join the 2nd Bombay Lancers, at Poona, in which Regiment he has been appointed Officiating Squadron Officer.

THE following appointments have been made:—11th Bengal Lancers.—Major Delamain to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Drummond seconded. Captains Wright and Carruthers to move up in grade succession. Captain Cole to be Squadron Commander, Lieutenant Jackson to be Squadron Officer. 1st Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant Davidson-Houston, from 21st Madras Pioneers, to be Wing Officer. 4th Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant C. L. Storr, 20th Madras Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 39th Garhwal Rifles.—Lieutenant E. R. Boileau is confirmed as Wing Officer. 1st Madras Lancers.—Captain C. Stevens to be 2nd-in-Command, sub. pro. tem., and to remain seconded. Captain Westlake, D. S. O., to be 2nd-in-Command, sub. pro. tem., and to remain seconded. Captain Kerrick to be 2nd-in-Command sub. pro. tem. Captains Acton and Thring to move up in grade succession as Squadron Commanders. Captains Stirling and Binsteed to be Squadron Commanders, sub. pro. tem. Lieutenants Strong and Johnes, supernumeraries, to be permanent Squadron Officers. 2nd Madras Lancers.—Lieutenant Hughes supernumerary, to be permanent Squadron Officer. 4th Madras Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant Watson, to be permanent Wing Officer. 9th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Stewart to be permanent Wing Officer. 15th Madras Infantry.—Captain Shaw, from the 14th Madras Infantry, to be Wing Officer. Lieutenant Thomas, from the 26th Madras Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 21st Madras Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant Villiers-Stuart, supernumerary, to be Wing Officer. 25th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Keily, supernumerary, to be Wing Officer.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON IN CEYLON.

THE incoming of the S.-W. monsoon, which has practically only just made itself felt, has brought about the customary mishaps on the Ceylon Government Railway in the shape of slips, which led to a considerable interruption of traffic yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, and to a complete detention of the Sunday mail for up-country, due to the fact that, through one of the slips one of the mail vans was kept above Rambukkana. There is, we believe, another mail van which, however, is undergoing repair at Maradana yard and which could not be brought into requisition yesterday. As regards the trouble on the line in respect to the slips, things began to go wrong early yesterday morning, when the ordinary morning train from Matale to Kandy was interrupted by a small slip near Mahaiyawa. This did not take very long to remove, but long enough to prevent the passengers, goods, mails, etc., sent by the train being put on the ordinary down train from Kandy. That train was despatched at about its usual time, word having been brought of the detention of the Matale train. There were a few passengers booked from the Matale side to Colombo, but, as usual, not a very large number, and so this did not cause much inconvenience. The Kandy train proceeded down the Pass in heavy weather, passed Allagalla all right, and got down a part of the way, but was brought to a stand-still, as a slip had occurred at the lower end of the Pass. We would only add by way of preface that it was a very good job for H. E. the Governor and his party that he selected Saturday for his return instead of Sunday. His train, despite heavy rains the whole way down, got through without accident, and arrived at the Terminus exactly to the minute. The experiences of the travellers on the line yesterday were very, very different.—"Times of Ceylon" (June 15).

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA CRICKET FIXTURES, 1896.

a Saturday,	June	20—John Bright C. C. (an eleven.)
Sunday,	"	28—Sir J. J. P. B. Inst. C. C.
a Saturday,	July	4—St. Xavier's College C. C.
a Saturday,	"	11—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
Sunday,	"	12—Elphinstone C. C.
a Thursday	"	16—Marine Battalion C. C.
a Saturday,	"	18—Grant Medical Col. Gymkhana.
Sunday,	"	26—John Bright C. C.
a Saturday,	Aug.	1—Elphinstone Col. Gym. (Return.)
Sunday,	"	2—Liberal C. C. (Marine Lines.)
a Saturday,	"	8—Bombay Gymkhana.
Saturday,	"	15—Parsee Colts Match.
Sunday,	"	16— " "
Friday,	"	21—Parsees vs Presidency (Bombay)
Saturday,	"	22— " "
a Thursday,	"	27—Marine Battalion C. C. (Return)
Sunday,	"	30—Young Zoroastrian C. C.
a Saturday,	Sept.	5—Bombay Gymkhana (Return)
b Thursday,	"	10—Bombay University.
a Saturday,	"	12—A. & N. Co-operative Stores C.C.
Sunday,	"	13—Persian Club.
Thursday,	"	17—Parsees vs Presidency (Poona)
Friday.	"	18— " " "
Saturday,	"	19— " " "
Sunday,	"	27—Baronet C. C.
a Saturday,	Oct.	3—Hindoo Gymkhana.
Sunday,	"	4—Independent C. C.

a Half-day Matches. b Public Holiday.

CHINA NEWS.

TELEGRAMS have been received from Shanghai announceing that one of the German Instructors engaged by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to drill and discipline Chinese troops at Nanking has been murdered by the Hunanese bodyguard of Viceroy Liu-kunyith, who has taken up his post at Nanking The German worships Prinzess Wilhelm and Iltis have been ordered to Nanking.—The Customs Returns for the first quarter of 1896 show a moderate advance in woollens. In metals, there is a marked increase in nail-rod, bar and old iron and in tin slabs, with a decline in tinplates, lead and steel. In foreign sundries there is a general advance, but kerosine oil shows a serious decline.—The wreck of the Norwegian steamer Activ, sold to Mr. A. R. Marty, has been towed off Sad Point, Hainan, and will be repaired.—On her way to Japan, the British flagships Centurion did a fine four-hour speed trial. She travelled through the water at a speed of over 18 knots per hour as compared with 17·6 knots when commissioned some two and a-half years ago.—Another collision is reported from the Yangtse., this time at Chinkiang, between the Indo-China steamer "Taksang" (Capt. Freeman), and the "Kungtung," belonging to the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.—The temperature recorded at Tientsin on two days was 103 degrees in the shade.—Plague continues prevalent at Canton.—In Japan., cholera, typhus fever, small-pox, and dysentry are prevalent. A severe gale did considerable damage to shipping on the coast of Japan.

HONGKONG.

The Jubilee Statue of H. M. the Queen was unveiled by the Governor on the 28th May. The Statue, which in the work of Signor Raggi, has been erected on the New Praya Reclamation in front of the City Hall and Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The unveiling ceremony was one of the most attractive pageants ever witnessed in Hongkong. Over two thousand troops took part in the ceremony, and it is computed that between fifteen thousand and twenty thousand people witnessed it. On the invitation of the Hon. C. P. Chater, Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, the Governor unveiled the Statue, and made a short speech upon the growth of Hongkong during the last fifty years.—In common with other parts of China, the Colony has experienced a severe heat wave. For several days in succession the temperature has registered over ninety, an unusual temperature for the month of May, and the early part of June. The continued drought and scarcity of the water supply has compelled the Water Authority to cut down the supply in the city to one hour per day since the 1st instant. Fortunately, on the 2nd and 3rd there were heavy showers of rain, which should produce a welcome addition to the limited supply of the water in the reservoirs.—We are happy to be able to announce the slight abatement of the plague, but unfortunately amongst the victims have been Sapper Barr, R.E., and Private Simmonds, R.B. Another European child has been attacked, but is doing well, as are also the other European patients, who are rapidly approaching convalescence. The Chinese have again established a plague hospital at Laichikok, on the borders of the Colony, and elsewhere we call attention to the serious menace, this hospital is to the health of the port.—The Chinaman arrested on a charge of murdering the district watchman has been committed for trial at the Sessions.—the two men under arrest for arson at Praya West were convicted by a special jury and sentenced by Chief Justice Carrington to twelve years' imprisonment each. It is hoped this will have a salutary effect upon Chinese incendiaries.—The sailing ship John Baizly, which ran ashore near Macao, and was subsequently abandoned by the Captain and crew, was towed off by the steam-tug of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. and brought into Hongkong harbour.—The Empress of China, which arrived on the 2nd inst., from the North, reported having passed the German steamer Peiyang at anchor, disabled; having broken her propeller shaft. Subsequent information was received by cable that the Peiyang had been towed into Shanghai.—The German Mail steamer Prinz Heinrich reported having broken one of her propeller blades in the Red Sea. She was docked here for repairs.—F. Walker, who was the local manager of the Vacuum Oil Company, is at present under arrest, charged with embezzling over $2,000 belonging to the Company.—"China Mail," (June 4).

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	15	86	12	63	14	63	12	94
Saturday, June 20	1	21	1	55	1	53	1	68
Sunday, June 21	5	20	3	57	3	80	2	48
Total	22	27	17	75	19	96	17	10
Total fall to June 21, 1895	19	16	14	38	16	35	15	84
Total fall to June 21, 1894	22	66	17	6	17	26	16	59

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

RAINFALL AT KHANDALLA.

The Rainfall registered in Khandalla up to the 20th instant, is as follows:—

	In.	cts.
June 17th	0	20
" 18th	2	56
" 19th	3	65
" 20th	5	58
	11	99
Previously registered	5	31
	17	30

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·347	ESE	3	104·5	86·0	46	...	0·75	—0·49
Agra	29·339	SE	6	100·5	86·7	55	...	1·40	+0·38
Cawnpore	29·341	ESE	5	102·9	85·0	55	...	0·86	
Allahabad	29·331	ENE	8	100·1	82·3	66	...	2·59	+0·30
Jhansi	29·361	NE	4	99·6	83·2	74	0·20	3·88	+1·89
Jacobabad	29·315	C	4	118·0	94·0	44	...	0·05	+0·05
Karachi	29·245	C	8	100·4	87·0	76	...	...	—0·04
Jeypore	29·338	ENE	4	102·1	84·4	51	...	0·75	—0·29
Ajmere	29·338	NE	2	102·4	85·5	59	...	2·97	+2·23
Deesa	29·350	SSE	15	100·4	80·5	72	...	2·47	+1·92
Ahmedabad	29·322	SE	6	96·2	80·6	78	...	4·28	...
Bhuj	29·273	E	14	100·5	84·4	72	...	0·65	—0·19
Rajkot	29·251	ESE	11	92·4	77·6	79	0·05	4·95	+2·91
Veraval	29·196	WSW	37	85·6	79·3	89	3·66	6·82	..
Neemuch	29·423	W	9	99·8	76·1	79	0·39	1·45	—0·11
Indore	29·406	W	5	93·7	74·6	75	...	2·42	—1·63
Saugor	29·368	WSW	3	90·3	76·1	91	1·26	3·76	+1·16
Jubulpore	29·353	WSW	3	87·9	77·1	93	0·09	2·74	—1·91
Hoshangabad	29·392	S	5	94·9	77·6	91	0·33	3·92	—4·43
Khandwa	29·416	SW	7	94·7	78·1	79	0·14	3·63	+0·29
Raipur	29·297	SW	9	81·3	75·1	97	0·97	6·82	+2·48
Nagpur	29·389	SSW	15	89·3	77·1	93	...	7·84	+2·75
Amraoti	29·435	WSW	8	90·2	74·3	91	0·40	11·34	+7·56
Akola	29·422	WSW	8	93·4	75·8	85	0·60	4·81	+1·79
Surat	29·346	SW	G	91·6	79·6	91	0·56	2·93	—1·47
Malegaon	29·424	SSW	7	86·4	75·1	91	0·56	5·27	+2·64
Bombay	29·418	SSW	19	83·3	78·3	92	1·62	14·76	+4·06
Poona	29·465	W	21	82·6	71·9	88	0·21	4·37	+1·18
Ahmednagar	29·449	SSW	6	84·4	71·4	91	0·22	7·79	..
Aurangabad	29·474	SW	14	88·5	72·2	83	0·22	8·47	...
Sholapur	29·503	SW	25	92·7	73·0	68	...	3·16	—0·64
Ratnagiri	29·513	S	17	84·9	76·4	96	2·20	13·13	—8·02
Belgaum	29·544	WSW	38	77·2	66·8	86	0·85	8·38	+3·44
Goa	29·593	W	17	86·1	79·4	87	0·47	25·81	...
Karwar	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...
Mangalore	29·700	WSW	7	84·3	76·4	85	1·06	32·40	+7·08
Calicut	29·748	SSW	12	79·8	74·5	90	1·51	24·27	—0·14
Cochin	29·776	WSW	M	83·2	75·6	87	0·72	19·53	+0·25
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	29·492	SW	20	86·6	74·8	68	0·03	4·53	+1·33
Masuliptam.	29·529	WNW	16	91·1	80·1	84	...	4·14	+8·52
Bellary	29·574	WSW	13	87·7	76·9	54	...	0·78	—0·43
Cuddapah	29·580	W	M	95·7	80·0	66	0·09	3·20	+0·69
Madras	29·641	SW	10	97·5	82·5	60	..	1·15	—0·33
Coimbatore	29·696	W	9	81·4	72·3	82	0·34	2·37	+1·29
Trichinopoly	29·668	SW	7	98·2	79·2	57	...	0·21	—0·63
Negapatam	29·684	SW	14	94·1	80·3	64	...	1·14	+0·03
Colombo	29·808	SW	16	86·0	79·0	87	...	6·58	+0·64
Aden	29·648	SSW	9	94·1	84·8	77	..	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=1·32 (15·83); G T H=1·55 (14·18); St G H=2·19 (14·69); C P=1·62 (14·76).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Berar, and at Indore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest at Veraval and its neighbourhood, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are very steep. Winds from Ratnagiri northwards as far as Cutch-Mandvi are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Deesa, Nagpur, Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Masulipatam, Negapatam and Colombo. Veraval reports a heavy gale. This morning the wind velocity was 48 miles an hour at Veraval, 26 at Sholapur, 22 at Allahabad, 20 at Bhuj and Akola, 18 at Raipur and 16 at Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri and Colombo. The maximum temperature is 7° in excess of the normal in Sind and 10° in excess at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Veraval (3·66") and Ratnagiri (2·20"), between one and two inches at Saugor, Bombay, Mangalore and Calicut, and light to moderate showers at Jhansi, Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Goa and Cochin. The storm noticed in yesterday's report has moved with much increased intensity in a west-north-westerly direction, and its centre now lies in about latitude 20½° N., longitude 69½° E., where the abnormal deficiency amounts to as much as a little more than four-tenths. The winds are cyclonic around this large disturbance, and the sea is rough to very rough from Cochin to Bombay and tremendous at Veraval. The baric gradients on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Veraval are very steep, and strong squally winds with gales and furious squalls are likely to blow there. The isobars also indicate another large disturbance very near to the eastwards of Raipur, and the weather on the eastern side of the Peninsula to the east of longitude 79° is also very unsettled, where strong squally winds with gales are likely to blow. The pressure difference between Veraval and Bombay is over two-tenths, and heavy rain is to be expected. In Cutch and Kahtiawar the weather is very unsettled, and heavy rain is probable. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is one and a half times steeper than usual, while that between Bombay and Karwar is twice its average strength, thereby showing conditions favourable for rain. The weather is very unsettled over the whole country lying to the north of latitude 14° and also on and off the Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and the West Coast between Karwar and Bombay. Yesterday's telegram from Scychelles states "light south-east trades and partially cloudy sky." Owing to the non-receipt of several telegrams due to interruptions on the telegraph lines, this report is printed an hour late.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Saturday's observations:—Pressure has decreased rapidly in Kathiawar and the depression in that area has intensified considerably. Very steep gradients obtain on the Coast between Veraval and Ratnagiri and stormy squally winds and high sea obtain on the Kathiawar and Bombay coasts. The depression in Kathiawar is almost stationary, but the centre has apparently advanced slightly to the north-west of yesterday's position. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen on the West Coast, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Mercara reports six inches and Veraval, four. The depression yesterday in South Bengal has advanced almost due westwards into Chota Nagpur and was central near Chaibassa at 8 a.m. It is unchanged in character and is unusually deep and giving strong to stormy winds. North-East India, Bengal Orissa Chota Nagpur and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces have received moderate to heavy general rain. From storm Lower Burma has also received moderate general rain. Strong monsoon winds obtain in the Arabian Sea and the Bay and the weather is unusually disturbed in North-East India and North Bombay where heavy rain and strong winds are probable in the next 24 hours.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th June 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·417
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	·908
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·2
General Directions of wind*	SSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	505
Fall of Rain	1·68
Total fall during month	14·36
" " year	14·62
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th	0·47

MR. MORLEY ON THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

INDIA AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, M.P., speaking, on June 3, at a conference of Yorkshire Liberals held at Leeds in opposition to the Government policy in the Soudan, disclaimed the idea of treating the question as purely one of party. He had never known any set of transactions in which Parliament had been kept so entirely in the dark, first as to the grounds which prompted this Soudan movement, and secondly as to the particular policy which the movement was designed to carry out. He regarded this reserve as being of exceedingly evil omen. Mr. Morley proceeded to deny that the Egsptian frontier stood in any real need of defence from Dervish raids, which, according to Lord Cromer's testimony in February last, were now quite insignificant, and pointed out that the expenditure imposed on Egypt by the undertaking would interfere with the work of improving the condition of the fellaheen. As to the pretext that the advance on Dongola was being made to relieve the pressure on the Italians at Kassala, he cited despatches from the Italian Green-book to show that the Italians were actually remaining at Kassala in order to "prevent painful impressions" in Egypt. Employment of Indian troops marked a very grave and new departure. (Hear, hear.) You will remember (Mr, Morley continued) that we were assured again and again that this was an Egyptian operation to be performed out of Egyptian finances. On March 19 Mr. Balfour said, "The operations are being undertaken in the interest of Egypt and the expenses will naturally be defrayed out of Egyptian funds." (Hear, hear.) It does not quite tally with the Green-book. this about the operations being undertaken in the interest of Egypt, but, at any rate, however that may be, mark this—if you are going to lend Egypt Indian troops, then the cost of those operations will not be defrayed out of Egyptian funds unless the Egyptian Government pay the ordinary and extraordinary charges of these troops. This is a passage I want to call your attention to. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on April 23, said, "The Egyptian Government have undertaken this expedition with their own forces and at their own cost." But if you are going to lend them Indian troops—I see that something like 2,500 Indian troops have already landed at Suakin—if you are going to lend them Indian troops, who will release a corresponding force of Egyptian troops at Suakin for operations elsewhere, you can no longer say that the Egyptian Goverdment have undertaken this business with their own forces. (Hear, hear.) Again and again we were told tha; we should measure the magnitudn of our miltary operations in the Soudan by the military and financial resources of Egypt, and on April 14 the Secretary of State for India said he saw no reason at all to suppose that the Egyptian army was not adequate to the task. But you now see for yourselves that that calculation is falsified and that the Egyptian army is not adequate to the task, or they would not have resorted to troops from India. Now, there is more than one point of the highest constitutional importance involved in this resort to Indian troops. The objects, mark you, of this expedition are unlimited. I defy any man who has followed these debates ever so closely, these declarations of the Government, attenuated as thed are, to say what is the limit of the objects of these operations. Then what are you going to do? They are not specific operations, not for a limited time, not for a definite purpose. If you assent without protest to this resort to Indian troops you are going to admit that there is an unlimited reservoir of Indian forces which may be employed for these unlimited and indefinite objects. (Cheers.) I do not believe any serious man who thinks about such a position as that will feel that it is a safe or a prudent position. Of course, we all know that if the Empire were in danger, if it were a case of self-preservation, we would resort to Indian troops under proper conditions, but this is not a question of self-preservation. This is not a question that India is particularly interested in. Indeed, I can imagine there might be those who might say that the interests of India as a producer, producing corn, cotton, and other commodities which Egypt also produces—that the material interests of India and Egypt are by no means identical, but that is a point I will not dwell upon this afternoon. I am dwelling upon the point that you ought not on any account to make it a matter of course that for any purpose Indian troops are to be resorted to, and above all we shall be prepared to show, when the proper day comes, that to resort to these troops without the assent of Parliament is an invasion of an Act of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) They may refine about that as they please, but you will never persuade me that there is any place where a more rigorous and exact construction ought to be insisted uron in an Act of Parliament, where such a construction ought to be more jealously insisted upon, than in the High Court of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) I see that last night a member of Parliament put upon the paper this notice of a motion—I wish to show you how things are going. The gentleman is not exactly a model of wisdom, I admit, but, still, this is his motion—"In view of the want of practical knowledge and administrative experience of India which characterises generally the members of the House—(laughter)—and having regard to the magnitude and complexity of Indian affairs, debates partaking in any sense of a party character relating to any arrangements agreed upon by the Government of India and the responsible advisers of Her Majesty are not advantageous to the welfare of the British Empire." (Laughter.) Gentlemen, do you realise that? Of course, that is a very silly motion, but then I have observed, and I dare say that you have before now, that silliness very often only puts into capital letters ideas that are lurking at the back of the minds of people who pass for being decently sensible. We shall be prepared to debate that motion, that the House of Commons is so ignorant of Indian affairs that we must allow Her Majesty's Government in Downing-street and the Government at Calcutta to do whatever they like. We shall see whether that view prevails or not. If we are anything we are the guardians of the interests of the unrepresented natives of India. (Cheers,) It is even more important that we should recognise our representative duty to them than it is to you, because you can call us, if we displease you—you do—(laughter)—quickly to account, you can make yourselves heard, you can press your wiews and opinions upon us; but the natives of India cannot, and I want to ask your consideration of a matter to which we shall invite the attention of the House of Commons when the time comes, and that is, the payment of these troops. (Hear, hear.) The proposal as I understand it—though it is not yet definitely settled—it would appear that the extraordinary charges of this Indian force shall be paid either by Great Britain or by Egypt. That is not settled, but anyhow India is to pay the ordinary charges of the troops that she lends to Egypt. It is said—and I want you to be so kind as to follow this argument, if you will, in anticipation, because you will hear, I have no doubt, plenty of discussion on it by and by—it is said, "Why should not India pay the ordinary charges of these troops going to the Soudan? She would have to keep them anyhow." That is not the way it presents itself to the population of India. What they say is this—what they ask is this—at whose cost have these Indian forces been drilled, trained, armed and equipped for your service? At the cost of the Indian taxpayer. Second, from whom are they to draw day by day their regular pay while engaged in these operations of yours? From funds provided by India. You cannot wonder that, that being the case, the answer to those questions being those two answers, the Indian population and the Indian Government say, "If you are going to take our troops, you or Egypt ought to bear the whole burden."

In conclusion Mr. Morley characterised the Soudan enterprise as the outcome of a sham, counterfeit, and bastard kind of Imperial instinct.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN THE SOUDAN.

IN the House of Commons on Tuesday, June 2, Lord G. Hamilton and Mr. Curzon answered another long series of questions by Mr. Morley, Mr. Labouchere, and other members regarding the employment of Indian troops at Suakin, and the correspondence between the English and Italian Governments as to affairs in North-East Africa. Among the statements made by the Under Foreign Secretary was one to the effect that some time before the date in last March when Her Majesty's Government received from the Italian Ambassador in London a communication that 10,000 Dervishes were said to be hovering round Kassala, the question of an advance up the Nile had been under consideration, the English and Egyptian Governments being anxious that operations should be taken to ensure the security of Egypt. He added that, as to the time and circumstances of the advance, Her Majesty's Government were undoubtedly influenced by the representations they received from the Italian Government as to the danger of the Italian position at Kassala, the fall of which would have involved a serious menace to Egyptian terrtory.—The substance of Lord G. Mamilton's answers was that it had been arranged that all the extra expenditure involved in the use of the Indian troops at Suakin should be borne by the Imperial Treasury, and that as soon as an estimate could be obtained from India application for the sum would be made.—Subsequently Mr. Balfour announced that the Government of India had sent a telegraphic message earnestly pressing that no final decision should be come to concerning the cost of the Indian troops until the views of the Indian Government in a despatch on the subject were in the possession of the Government. As this was a request which could not be refused, he asked the House to allow some later day than June 4—the day assigned for the discussion of the question—to be fixed.—Mr. Morley admitted that the Opposition were bound to respect the demand made by the leader of the House, but expressed a hope that the discussion would be taken on as early a day as possible.—Mr. Balfour pointed out that no definite undertaking could be entered into until after the despatch of the Indian Government had been received, and due time given to Lord G. Hamilton for its consideration. He stated, however, in reply to an observation by Sir W. Harcourt, that, subject to this necessary condition, the earliest day would be given.

LORD DUFFERIN'S FAREWELL TO PARIS

The annual dinner of that splendid body of English man abroad, the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, was held, on June 2, at the Hotel Continental. The event was of special, though of melancholy interest, as being the occasion of the Marquis of Dufferin's farewell speech to public life. Among the other guests of the Chamber of Cemmerce, besides Lord and Lady Dufferin, were Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Munro-Ferguson, and Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson, Mr. Robertson, Vice-President, Mr. Arnold, the energetic ex-President, who worked up the Chamber of Commerce to its present position; Mr. Howard, C.B., Mrs. Rowan Hamilton, Mr. Austin Lee, C.B., and Mrs. Austin Lee, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Mr. Henry Blount, the Hon. Hector Fabre, the Hon. Alan Herbert, M.D., the Presidents of the Belgian, Italian, American, and Austrian Chambers of Commerce. The loyal toasts having been honoured, Mr. Harding (chairman) proposed the health of the guest of the evening. Reviewing the Ambassador's public career, the chairman remarked that history would tell how greatly the successs of Canadian Home Rule, a scheme at the time without precedent, was due to Lord Dufferin. "This beginning of a Federation which we believe shall unite us all," he said, "is but a passage in Lord Dufferin's eventful career."—Lord Dufferin, who on rising, was received with cheers, said:—

"THE IMPRIMATUR OF RESIDENT COMPATRIOTS."

Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen,—It would be mere affectation upon my part if I did not recognise in the syampathetic terms of Mr. Harding's speech, and in the kindness with which my name has been received, a desire upon the part of those present to make me feel that it is not without regret that they welcome me for the last time to their hospitable board. Such an expression of good will is most grateful to my feelings. At my various posts it has always been my wish to acquire the confidence of the English colony, and everywhere I have been met with the most kind and cordial response at their hands. The imprimatur of his resident compatriots is of great advantage to an Ambassador, they reflect the sentiments of our Mother Country, and their approbation adds to his authority. While being close observers of his conduct and attitude, it is a guarantee to their fellow conutrymen at home that he is not an unworthy representative of their Sovereign and the nation. But, proud as I may be of this flattering reception, the occasion, as you will understand, must be full to me also of many melancholy reflections. I admit that it is with unfeigned sorrow that I quit this delightful capital, where Lady Dufferin and myself have lived so happily for the last four years, where we had the opportunity of renewing affectionate relatons with our French friends of former days, and where we have formed so many new ties. To be an Ambassador in Paris is recognised in every country as the ultimate reward and prize of the diplomatic profession. Nor need this be wondered at when we consider how all the aspirations, whether of our intellectual, social, or æsthetic faculties, can be so fully satisfied within its precincts.

PARIS THE MECCA OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Since very early times Paris has been the Mecca, the Holy city of Arts, Sciences, the graces, and the inventive energies that adorn, nay, that create, civilizatron, and instead of threatening her sovereignty, succeeding ages have only confirmed its supremacy—a supramacy of which the great exhibition which is to inaugurate the birth of the next century, will, I trust, prove the crowning triumph and consummation. (Cheers.) Nor, this being my last dying speech and confession—(laughter)—can I refrain from taking this opportunity of expressing my grateful thanks to the public men in this country with whom it has been my good fortune to be brought into contact. By one and all of them I have been treated with the greatest indulgence, courtesy, and consideration; not for a single instant, no matter what controversies may have arisen between us, have our personal relations ceased to be of the pleasantest and most congenial character. Even in regard to these same controversies, thanks to the wisdom and the amicable spirit of the two governments and the mutual esteem of Monsieur de Courcel and Lord Salisbury, many of the thorny problems which gave rise to them have been already removed from the area of dispute, including what at one time appeared the most formidable of them all—viz., Siam, not to mention many other minor questions, to the satisfaction of both countries. And though a few differences in regard to territories adjoining the Niger are still subjudice, it may be reasonably hoped they will disappear amid the assuaging amenities of the International Commission to which they have been referred.

THE "COYNESS" OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

Nor, if I dared to take such a liberty, would I willingly refrain from a kindly reference to the Press of Paris. It is true when I was first subjected to its acute and patriotic observations, it was disposed to exhibit towards me an attitude—well, I will say an attitude of coyness. But there were artificial circumstances existing at the time which sufficiently accounted for what happened; and, knowing in my own heart how anxious I was to discharge the duties of my office in a spirit of loyalty and conciliation, convinced that no outsider could have come to France with a higher appreciation of the qualities of its inhabitants, or who could have already worked more harmoniously with its representtives abroad, I had little doubt that your discriminating journalists would eventually recognise in me the well-wisher of their country. Nor have my anticipations been disappointed, for even on those occasions when the newspaper polemics between the two capitals assumed a character of considerable vehemence, not to say violence the war of words left the Embassy a land of Goschen unscathed and unassailed by the least injurious suggestion. But, ladies and gentlemen, however much I may lament being torn up with bleeding roots from amongst you by the inexorable hand of the Foreign Office, in what, if we consider the eighty-seven years of your gay, energetic, and hard-working honorary president, Sir Edward Blount, I may fairly call the very flower and summer of my days—I cannot complain of the rule which fixes the age at which I have arrived—and which no power on earth will induce me to communicate to the ladies present—(laughter)—as the epoch for the compulsory retirement of Ambassadors. My only doubt is whether it should not be enforced at an earlier period. ("No, no," cheers, and laughter.)

ADVANTAGES AND DRAWBACKS OF THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The diplomatic service is undoubtedly one of the most advantageous of the liberal professions, but it has certain drawbacks in these days of intense competition. It can only be entered after a severe examination, which implies an expensive education prolonged through many preparatory years. The earlier stages of the career are unremunerative, and the work desultory, mechanical, and often uninteresting. Its later phases, however, are most attractive, full of responsibility and importance, and its highest prizes are as worthy of a man's ambition as any at the disposal of the Crown. But the one thing that casts a shadow over the prospects of those who follow it, as indeed is the case in most professions, is the slowness, the uncertainty, and sometimes the stagnation of promotion. In this last event the younger members are suffocated by the solid crust of the ranks above them, while these in their turn grow stale and disheartened amid the monotony and routine of their trivial though necessary duties. Now, change and advancement are the very life of every career. It is the oxigen which revivifies our blood, brightens our intelligence, stimulates our initiative, and I assure you, it is the greatest possible consolation to those who are stepping down from their high station to think that they are making room for younger men. Even so, such a break with the past cannot fail to be painful, for it is not only the conclusion of a chapter, but it is the closing of a book. Though a man's life may be extended a few years beyond the span of its official existance, its record can never be more than a dry appendix printed in a smaller type, and on the face of it neither inviting nor worthy of perusal. Nor at such a turning point can one help recognising with a sense of regret one's many shortcomings in the service of once's country, and the insignificance of once's efforts for the advancement of its interests. Though brought into contact with great events and concerned with momentous issues, one's role is rather that of the object floating on the stream and indicating its course than that of the controlling force which hurries it along and determines its destination for political results are now less the fruit of individual effort than of those mighty popular energies which have been vitalised by our modern civilisation.

ONE VICEROY PLOUGHS, ANOTHER SOWS, A THIRD GATHERS THE FRUIT.

And with this reflection there must inevitably be mingled a feeling almost of shame at the thought of how frequently one has entered into other men's labours, and obtained credit for achievements which, if their real origins and developments were scrutinised, would properly belong to those far more deserving than one's self. In India this is especially the case, where amid a thousand zealous labourers, of whom the world hears nothing, one Viceroy ploughs, another sows, and a third gathers the fruit, whether for good or evil. In the diplomatic service even our despatches are often drafted by other hands than our own, and our unnamed subordinates prepare our successes. In this connection, I cannot help gratefully acknowledging the loyal assitance I have received from the various Chancelliories of St. Petersburge, Constantinople, Egypt, and Rome; while in Paris, I am bound to admit that throughout the tenure of my post I have been the least industrious member of this zealous and hard-worked establishment, the burthen of the day, happily for me, having fallen upon the shoulders of the two Ministers Plenipotentiary, Mr. Phipps and Mr. Howard, with whom it has been my happiness to collaborate. But whatever may be the ups and downs of the diplomatic career, every member of the service, no matter how unpromising his post, may console himself with the reflection that if he is industrious, prudent, and, above all single-minded, the bread he casts upon the waters will not be lost, and that perhaps when he least expects it his day will dawn. For though, like everything else, the outward aspects of diplomacy have changed since the biginning of the century, never have nations stood in greater need of the thing itself than at the present moment.

THE PASSION FOR MILITARY EXPANSION.

What do we see around us? The whole of Europe is little better than a standing camp, numbering millions of armed men, while a double row of frowning and opposing fortresses bristles along every frontier. Our harbours are stuffed, and the seas swarm with ironclad navies to whose numbers I am forced to admit England has been obliged in self-defence to add her modest quota. (Hear, hear.) Even in the remotest East the passion for military expansion has displayed an unexpected development. In fact, thanks to the telegraph, the globe itself has become a mere bundle of nerves, and the slightest disturbance at any one point of the system sends a portentous tremor through its morbidly sensitive surface. We are told by the poets of old that when Zeus nodded the golden halls of his Olympus shook to their foundation. To-day it would suffice for any one of half-a-dozen august personages to speak above his breath or unwittingly to raise his little finger, and like heaven overcharged with electricity, the existing condition of unstable equilibrium which sustains the European political system would be overset, and war waged under circumstances of greater horror that has been hitherto known to the experience of mankind, might eventually envelop not Europe alone, but two, nay, all the four continents at once, since in every one of them representatives and offshoots of the contending nations would of necessity be brought into collision. Well, ladies and gentlemen, it is, to prevent catastrophes of this kind that we meek, civil-spoken, and mild-mannered persons have been invented. Looking at us, you will perhaps say that we are but a poor and feeble folk and our calling a sorry preservative against such dangers, but such as it is it is the best device that human ingenuity has been able to discover. After all, a very thin wire proves a perfectly effective lightning conductor, and for over fifty years, thanks to this unpretending agency, an unbroken peace has been maintained between your native land and the country with whose prosperity and welfare your own interests are so closely connected. And now it only remains for me to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me, and so to bid you good-bye.

"WHEN OUR WIVES ASSUME THE IMPERIAL KNICKERBOCKER."

In patriarchal times the departing prophet gathered his numerous descendants around his bed, and pronounced over them a solemn benediction. Well, an Ambassador naturally stands in loco parentis to his colony, but in these revolutionary days, when our wives assume the Imperial kinckerbocker, our daughters exhibit their new womanhood by writing improper novels, and our sons their manners by referring to us as "old boys" and "ancient chappies," the relations between the past and the coming generations have been reversed. It is we, the fathers, who are required to be dutiful, and the most we dare demand of our children is that they should be indulgent. Well, ladies and gentlemen, even adopting these modern standards of perfection, given you have me far more than I could have demanded at your hands, for your indulgence has been inexhaustible and unbounded. The cheers which have greated me to-night will make ceaseless music amid the silence to which I am condemned, and, on the strength of such encourngement, I have still the hardihood to walk in the ancient paths, and to pray that every blessing and good fortune that Providence can bestow may fall upon you and yours individually and collectively, and that this influential Chamber may long continue to discharge its useful and beneficent functions to the mutual advantage of France and England. (Cheers.)

The dinner was followed by a ball, and dancing was kept up until a late hour of the night.

On June 3, Lord Dufferin gave a garden party at the British Embassy in Paris, which was attended by the wife and daughter of President Faure, all the members of the Ministry, all the Ambassadors in Paris, and many other distinguished personages. A heavy downfall of rain in the course of the afternoon caused the fete to be transformed into an indoor entertainment.

Complimentary references to Lord Dufferin's speech of Tuesday night were made in several of the Paris journals, on Wednesday.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN MOSCOW.

PANIC AT THE FETES.

TWO THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

THE CZAR AND THE VICTIMS.

The Coronation festivities culminated on Saturday, May 30, in an appalling calamity, attended with the loss of from fifteen hundred to two thousand lives. An enormous crowd of common people flocked to the Khodynskoje Plain during the preceding night, with the object of obtaining the Czar's presents, consisting of a mug and a handkerchief filled with eatables. They began to assemble at midnight, and were, apparently, not expected so soon, for the authorities were quite unprepared to regulate and control such a vast gathering.

A terrible crush ensued, and at about five in the morning it resulted in a wild panic, during which hundreds of people, mostly women and children, were trampled to death. It is estimated that at the time of the disaster there were no less than three hundred thousand people pressing on the booths containing the presents, which were stretched about half a mile along one side of the enclosure. Some of the crowd broke into the booths and broached the casks of drink, much of which was wasted.

During one of the crushes a small wooden erection, covering a well, was swept away, and many people fell into the well and perished. At other parts of the field the dead lay in heaps, and at four o'clock this afternoon they had not all been carted away. In this melancholy service Red Cross vans, firemen's waggons, and other vehicles have been employed since yesterday morning, the mangled bodies, scarcely concealed by the sacking covering them, being followed by crowds.

The injuries sustained by the victims were fearful. Their faces were cut and swollen, and their limbs were broken. The bodies lay two or three deep in those parts of the field where the greatest crushes occurred.

People are highly exasperated against the Chief of the Police for not having taken proper precautions, and his life was yesterday considered to be in danger. A Commission is now inquiring into the cause of the disaster; but it is impossible at present to say where the chief blame lies.

This sad event has taken all the interest out of the other items of the Coronation festivities, which will be gone through mechanically, the general feeling being one of painful oppression.

The Czar and other members of the Imperial family, with the foreign Ambassadors and members of the Special Embassies, assembled in the Palace at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The National Hymn and "Glory for the Russian Czar" were sung by a chorus of three thousand voices, accompanied by military bands.

This morning the Czar and Czarina, with the Grand Duke Sergius, and the Grand Duchesses Elizabeth and Theodorsvna, visited the chief hospital to which the sufferers were conveyed, and conversed with them as they lay. The Emperor has given a thousand roubles to the family of each person whose life has been lost, and ordered a special service to be held in the Chapel of the Palace of Kremlin, which was attended by his Majesty, the Empress, and the Imperial family. The Dowager Empress has also sent a bottle of Maderia to each of the sufferers in hospital.

Later.

I have just returned from the People's Cemetery, where the victims are laid out in rows upon the ground, which is guarded by military with fixed bayonets. An enormous crowd has all day been passing in one gate and out at another, seeking for missing friends, and there was an immense gathering outside, who were admitted in small parties. Quite a hundred thousand were gathered in the cemetery. The bodies are placed in rough shells. A Moscow manufacturer has given a hundred pieces of calico, and a number of women are hard at work sewing shrouds for the victims. Comparatively few have been identified, but some have been carried away for private burial, whilst others have been buried by relations.

A plot of ground has been reserved as a common grave for the larger number, who will be buried to-morrow morning. This grave is now being dug by Army workers, who are forming a deep trench more than a hundred yards long. Regimental priests and soldiers are also performing other services by order of the Minister of War. The bodies are placed on tables and planks on tubs, and are surrounded by officials, with books and stationery, recording their identities. Each family identifying a victim receives a thousand roubles. The Ministers of Justice and of the Interior are making inquiries on the spot into the cause of the disaster.

At the dinner given to the leading Mohammedan representatives, there was a unique gathering. With European surroundings there were national dresses of warlike kinds and a Tartar menu. The Tiflis Sheikh-ul-Islam proposed "The health of the Czar," which was received with loud hurrahs. A Tiflis mufti read an Arabic prayer for the Imperial Family. The chief Deputy from Turkestan made a speech in his native language, expressing gratitude to the Czar, who, he said, preserved their independence, and taught them European sciences, thus fitting the Turcomans for the public service. The Russian Sheikh-ul-Islam said that Christians and Moslems were at present "united by the love of one God, one Czar, one Russia." He pointed out the national importance of Moslems forming an Imperial body-guard. A telegram was sent by the Haji of Baku conveying congratulations and a gift of one hundred and eighty-five thousand roubles for founding, as the Baku commemoration of the Coronation, the first Mohamedan girls' school in Russia.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judicious using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fealy and strengthens Memory. Rs.2-4. of MADON, SONS & Co.

THE RELEASE OF THE RAND PRISONERS.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S PROCLAMATION.

Pretoria, May 30, 11-35 a.m.

The decision of the Executive in regard to the fate of the Reform prisoners is just published.

The fine of two thousand pounds imposed on each of the prisoners is maintained, but they are liberated from gaol on parole, agreeing not to interfere with the internal or outside politics of the Republic. In the case of those not giving this parole, the banishment clause remains in force.

Forty-five of the prisoners have been set at liberty under the above conditions.

The case of the four leaders who were sentenced to death, has not yet been decided, however, and two others who refused to sign the petitiou also remain as prisoners.

Afternoon.

The decision of the Executive Council in regard to the political prisoners gives entire satisfaction, and there is general rejoicing at this large measure of clemency, which has exceeded everyone's greatest expectations. The opinion is generally expressed that to-day the foundation-stone has been laid of the future unity of all classes in the Republic. From one end of South Africa to the other to-day's unexpected developments have everywhere been hailed with joy, and telegrams of congratulation are pouring in from all parts. The President on leaving the Executive Buildings was loudly cheered by a large crowd assembled in the square, and a similar compliment was paid to his Honour at the gaol.

The result of the decision is that all the prisoners are released, with the exception of Messrs. Davies and Sampson, who declined to petition the Government, and of the four leaders, whose cases will be considered next week.

The following is the text of the official Resolution:—

"That the fine of two thousand pounds imposed remains in force. The punishment of banishment also remains in force, but its execution will be suspended in the case of those prisoners who, having paid their fine, or after the termination of their subsidiary punishment, shall give their written word of honour that they will not take part for the future, either directly or indirectly, in any of the external or internal politics of the Republic, and that they will conduct themselves as orderly and obedient inhabitants of the State, with the understanding that in the case of any individual prisoner who, in the opinion of the Executive, shall have violated his word of honour, the punishment of banishment shall be carried out. Any prisoner who declines to give his word of honour, as required above, shall, after his discharge from prison, have to undergo the punishment of banishment."

Mr. Weinthal has resumed the management of Mr. J. B. Robinson's papers to-day. He states that he can now do so gladly, the official promises having been fulfilled.

Capetown, May 30.

Meetings were held in various towns of the Colony last evening, at which Resolutions were adopted unanimously requesting the respective Mayors to sign and present a petition to President Kruger, on behalf of the citizens, praying for a further mitigation of the sentences on the Reform prisoners.

MR. BARNATO'S ADVOCACY.

Mr. Barnato arrived at Pretoria by a late train on May 29, for the purpose of making a special train personal plea to the State President, on behalf of the Reform prisoners. Although indisposed, the President listened attentively for an hour and a-half to the arguments advance by Mr. Barnato, who said there were urgent reasons why the utmost clemency should be exercised.

Mr. Barnato informed his Honour that, without doubt, a great feeling of unrest and insecurity existed at Johannesburg as to future developments, both political and commercial. The law of the Republic had been vindicated, and the prioners had already undergone heavy punishment. If they were detained in gaol any longer, they would, he pointed out, naturally emerge with a bitter feeling, which might cause a deplorable race hatred for generations to come. This result could be prevented by spontaneous and merciful action on the part of the Government. The eyes of the whole South Africa community were now upon the President.

Having in mind the treatment extended to Dr. Jameson and his troopers, and the promptness and generosity which the death sentences had been commuted, Mr. Barnato said, it was with a feeling of the greatest respect and appreciation that he asked his Honour if he could not further add to his reputation by practically demonstating his known personal feelings, and show clemency towards the misguided men now in trouble. A golden opportunity had occurred for his Honour to do untold good in the evening of a distinguished life. Did his Honour know, he asked, that over two hundred millions sterling were at state in the Republic and were decreasing hourly in value on account of confidence being shaken and diminishing in Europe? Should not the Government take into consideration the fact that commercial business and the farming industry were languishing all over the State?

With regard to the Stock Exchange, Mr. Barnato declared that the direct fall in the values of gold Shares since the sentences were pronounced, was not under-estimated at a loss of twenty millions sterling. It had taken ten years for the energy of the Rand to build up the industry, and the capital of the world was deeply interested in the development of the present situation. If confidence was once destoryed, it would take a lifetime to restore it. It was not only the fifty men in gaol, who were suffering the keenest anxiety, but hundreds of thousands of people were more or less concerned in the speedy restoration of confidence.

Mr. Barnato addad that he was not to-day pleading personally, his nephew having been released, but for the whole country and the entire population, which was yearning for peace and a settled state of affairs, in order to devote itself once more to the peaceful and prosperous development of the country resources.

President Kruger frequently made spirited rejoinders to Mr. Barnato's contentions, but he seemed greatly impressed by the arguments advanced, and assured the member for Kimberley in kindly terms, that he was still doing his utmost to obtain a further mitigation of the sentences, and that he would pursue the course which he thought righteou, uninfluences by outside developments. He meant to do well by those in trouble, and trusted that the future would justify his action. In conclusion, his Honous said, he believed Mr. Barnato's appeal would assist greatly towards the desired result.

Mr. Barnato returned immediately to Johannesburg.

"THE NINETEENTH CENTURY ARTICLE."

In an interview on the subject of Mr. Seymour Fort's statements in the "Nineteenth Century," President Kruger declared that the article was full of untruths. He absolutely denied the existence of secret or of any other understandings with Germany, and said that the Transvaal only wanted to be left alone. The Republic would tolerate the interference neither of Germany, nor of France, nor of China. If, the President concluded, the motive of Mr. Rhodes for causing Dr. Jameson's unjustifiable raid was as stated in Mr. Fort's article, then the man, who had driven the dogs of war into his country, ought to be more punished than the misguided animals.

Dr. Leyds, Secretary of State, in an interview on the same subject, said the statement that the Transvaal Government had entered into a secret understanding with Germany was a base untruth, and declared that the Government's accusers ought to produce proofs of their charges.

It is believed in Government circles here that the object of the article is to make a bid for popularity in favour of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and to cause trouble between the Transvaal and England. The situation here now appears much clearer. The action of the Cape Parliament in passing Mr. Schreiner's Resolution for holding an inquiry into the circumstances of Dr. Jameson's raid, and the part which the Company played in it has given general satisfaction, and the opinion is expressed in official circles that the English nation will now be able to form a correct opinion of the real object of the conspiracy.

Mr. Seymour Fort's article in the "Nineteenth Century" has, as might have been expected, excited no little interest in Berlin, the more so considering the relations in which the writer stood to Lord Loch when at the Cape. The most competent personages, here, however—persons to whom all Germany's dealings with the Transvaal are perfectly well-known—profess to be surprised that any credence should be given to former High Commissioner's Secretary. A number of German newspapers take advantage of Mr. Fort's disclosures as a fresh protext for railing against England. The "Hamburger Nacrichten" says:—

"The Germans should rather laugh than rage at such hallucinations, especially as they may look forward with absolute composure to the publication of the documents which are said to be known to Mr. Rhodes and the writer of the article. One thing, at least, is certain, viz., that till the beginning of this year the authorities of the South African Republic regarded Germany's policy with almost as much distrust as the English machinations, and that only the accomplished fact of Jameson's raid began to put an end to this characteristic feeling on the part of the Boers. It was made clear to them, not only by the Emperor's telegram, but also by many other proofs, that they could count, not only on the sympathy, but also, if necessary, on the energetic help of the Germans. So the facts are the exact contrary to what the Chartered clique are pleased to represent. It was not German intrigues that caused Jameson's filibustering expedition; it was the latter that gave the first satisfactory and salutary impulse to the present more intimate relations between Germany and the South African Republic."

Other German papers remind their readers that anti-German reproaches, similar to Mr. Fort's, were made by English papers so long ago as January last, and that the leading Pretoria paper pointed out at the end of April that "Sir Loch, the Royal High Commissioner went to Pretoria in June, 1894, to negotiate about Swaziland, but, as can now be proved by documents, had intercourse with the Insurrectionists, and advised them to rebel."

The following is the summary of the article in question:—

BOER RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.

To the June "Nineteenth Century" Mr. G. Seymour Fort, who is said to have acted as Lord Loch's Private Secretary when he was High Commissioner, contributes an article which will undoubtedly create a sensation. It is entitled "The True Motive and Reason of Dr. Jameson's raid." That motive and reason, it is alleged, was not to relieve Johannesburg, but to seize on Pretoria, and secure papers in President Kruger's possession proving the the existence of a secret alliance with Germany. The following are significant extracts:—

"In plain words, it was the knowledge that President Kruger had entered into some secret understanding of a political nature with Germany which induced Mr. Rhodes to reluctantly abandon any further conciliatory policy towards the Transvaal, and determined him to push on a revolution in Johannesburg, and to authorise Dr. Jameson's plans for a rush to Pretoria. From his point of view, this German-Boer alliance presented such an immediate and imminent danger to Imperial and Afrinkander interests throughout South Africa, that he resolved at all hazards to upset the Hollander German cabal who had clustered round Mr. Kruger. There was no intention to overthrow an independent Dutch Government as such. Nor was the redress of grievances or the opposition to schemes of Boer dominion, of primary consideration. The chief purpose of Mr. Rhodes' campaign was to prevent Germany as a rival Power from acquiring a predominant political status in the transvaal; and I state positively that one of the main objects of Dr. Jameson's rush was to help to secure documentary evidence of this secret alliance, which evidence was believed on reliable authority to be in possession of President Kruger in Pretoria . . . These are all indications of the significance of that secret understanding between Germany and the Transvaal which was known to Mr. Rhodes in 1894, and which directly determined his future policy and action. I affirm on the best possible authority that it was not until after Mr. Rhodes' interview with President Krugar in October, 1894, that he finally abandoned in despair all further attempts to persuade him to co-operate in any way for Imperial and Afrikander interests. He came away from that interview more than ever convinced of the President's determined anti-British attitude . . . . Already in June, 1895, the country has been brought to the verge of civil war by Mr. Kruger's action in closing the drifts; exceedingly large orders for munitions of war had been given by the Transvaal Government to various firms in Europe, and the fortifications around Pretoria were being rapidly strengthened. Moreover, drafts of German Army Reserve men had already begun to pour into the Transvaal. And it was known that secret meetings of Germans were held for the purposes of drill and of forming themselves into regular corps. Emissaries to and from Berlin were constantly passing through Cape Town, and eventually Dr. Leyds left for that city, ostensibly with a sore throat, and with a credit from the Transvaal Government for a very large sum. Finally, as I have before mentioned, it was definitely known, from the best information obtainable, that there were in Kruger's possession in Pretoria, certain documents from Germany of a secret and presumably compromising nature. From these and other indications, it was felt that the blow, to be successful, must be struck at once. For certain local reasons the most favourable time for it was the beginning of the rainy season in December and January, and the only alternative was to postpone the matter for a year. By that time, Mr. Kruger's position would have been so much stronger in every respect that it was deemed better at all hazards to bring about the crisis in December. One great difficulty was, in a short space of time, to get sufficient ammunition and arms into Johannesburg to enable the people there to make an effective start. But the key to the whole position was Pretoria, and had the plan, as originally laid down, been carried out, the forts, ammunition, and even the town itself, would, in a single night, have passed out of the hands of the Transvaal Government into those of the leaders of the movement in Johannesburg. Everything was cut and dried, even to the smallest detail, and the scheme was within twelve hours of its accomplishment. At the last moment, however, the nerve of the Johannesburg leaders failed, and that portion of the enterprise which was absolutely essential to the success of the whole movement collapsed. As for President Kruger and his officials there was never for a moment any intention to interfere with their liberty, or treat them otherwise than with the utmost courtesy and consideration. With the desired documents in the possession of Dr. Jameson, or the Reform leaders, the true aims of Germany and President Kruger would have been known, and justification for Mr. Rhodes' policy and its incidents might then with safety have been left to the fair judgment of all intelligent men."

Mr. Fort, in conclusion, points to the conduct of the German Government subsequent to the raid, and to the utterances of the German Press, as circumstantial evidence of the close relations between Pretoria and Berlin on which his explanation is based.

PAYMENT OF THE FINES.

Johnnesburg, May 30, 6-30 p.m.

"The subscription list" for the payment of fines has been stopped, owing to Mr. Banato promising that he and others would see the fines paid of those Reformers who were unable to pay. The news of the release of the Reformers has been received in Johannesburg with universal rejoicings. President Kruger is praised on all sides. After call in the Exchange to-day, Mr. S. B. Joel mounted the rostrum, and called for three cheers for President Kruger which were given with tremendous enthusiasm. It was immediately decided to send a telegram of thanks to President Kruger for his generous efforts. Mr. Barnato's various efforts, on behalf of the prisoners have made him, here, most popular. After the wire had been sent to the President, he was carried shoulder high to the rostrum in the Exchange, when he explained the various personal appeals he made to the President.

"The following is the telegram sent to President Kruger by the Exchange Committee:—"At an enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Exchange, held to-day, it was unanimously resolved to convey to your Honour and the Executive their warmest and heartest expression of thanks for the magnanimous and generous decision with regard to the liberty granted to the prisoners, which can only tend to have most benefical and far-reaching effects on the whole of South Africa, and the members of the Exchange feel sure that the same magnanimity that prompted your action will be extended to those still under sentence."

A Southampton correspondent wrote to the *Daily Telegraph* on May 18th, "A very significant fact was noted on board the Union Steamship Company's intermediate steamer "Greek," which left that port on Saturday for Cape Town. In the forepart of the ship were four hundred or five hundred English soldiers going out as drafts to make up the strength of our South African garrison. Aft, on the other hand, were some fifty Germans, booked from Hamburg to Delagoa Bay, evidently, from their talk and bearing either time-expired men or soldiers in plain clothes. They are going to Pretoria, as many other detachments have previously gone by the same line to take up positions of authority in a military or civil capacity under the Transvaal Government. Quite apart from the immigration scheme attributed to Dr. Leyds of settling German soldiers, who have completed their term of service on the land of the Transvaal, it is known the police, locally called Zarps, short for Z. A. R. Polizei (South-African Republic Police) are now being largly recruited in the Fatherland, whilst the military forces in regular employment are at the scme time being increased. The same vessel also carried 1,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition invoiced to Pretoria for the use of the Transvaal Government. Sat. sap."

A marked feature of contemporary French literature is the abundance of first-rate works for the young. Formerly French boys and girls feasted almost exclusively upon Marryat and Dickens, Miss Yonge and the author of "John Halifax," in translations. Nowadays, we are tempted to think that the process might be reversed with advantage, and our own young people reap alike pleasure and profit from French stories. "Mlle. Hugette" (par G. Francey, Colin, Paris, is a very pretty schoolgirls' story of life in a Burgundian manor-house; the work shows a side of character and temperament peculiarly French and peculiarly enviable, namely, the light-hearted endurance of bodily privations and discomforts, the elasticity of spirits nothing can check. Another admirable story in quite a different vein is "A Travers la Tourmente" (par J. Nauroze, same publishers). Here we have a picture of middle-class life during the Terror, but a picture wholly new and unconventional. We realise as we read how utterly prejudice and sentimentality have misrepresented not only the Revolution itself, but as it appeared to lookers on. The work in question is one of a series.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your air is turning grey or white or ailing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road London England.

THE VALIDITY OF ANGLICAN ORDERS.

LETTER FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone has sent to the Archbishop of York a communication on the subject of the Validity of Anglican Orders. The Right Hon'ble gentleman says:—

"The question of the Validity of Anglican Orders might seem to be of limited interest if it were only to be treated by the amount of any immediate, practical, and external consequences likely to follow upon any discussion or decision that might now be taken in respect to it. For the Clergy of the Anglican Communions, numbering between 30,000 and 40,000, and for their flocks, the whole subject is one of settled solidity. In the Oriental churches there prevails a sentiment of increased and increasing friendliness towards the Anglican Church, but no question of actual intercommunion is likely at present to arise, while, happily, no system of proselytism exists to set a blister on our mutual relations. In the Latin Church, which, from its magnitude and the close tissue of its organisation, overshadows all Western Christendom, these Orders, so far as they have been noticed have been commonly disputed, or denied, or treated as if they were null. A positive condemnation of them, if viewed drily in its letter, would do no more than harden the existing usage of reordination in the case, which at most periods has been a rare one, of Anglican Clergy, who might seek admission to the clerical Order in the Roman Church.

"But very different indeed would be the moral aspect and effect of a formal authorised investigation of the question at Rome, to whichever side the result might incline. It is to the last degree improbable that a ruler of known wisdom would at this time put in motion the machinery of the Curia for the purpose of widening the breach which severs the Roman Catholic Church from a Communion which, though small in comparison, yet is extended through the large and fast-increasing range of the English-speaking races, and which represents in the religious sphere, one of the most powerful nations of European Christendom. According to my reading of history, that breach is indeed already a wide one; but the existing schism has not been put into stereotype by any anathema, or any express renunciation of communion on either side. As an acknowledgment of Anglican Orders would not create intercommunion, so a condemnation of them would not absolutely excommunicate, but it would be a step, and even morally a stride towards excommunication; and it would stand as a practical affirmation of the principle that it is wise to make the religious differences between the churches of Christendom more conspicuous to the world, and also to bring them into a state of the highest fixity, so as to enhance the difficulty of approaching them at any future time in the spirit of reconciliation. From such a point of view, an inquiry resulting in a proscription of Anglican Orders would be no less important that deplorable.

"But the information, which I have been allowed, through the kindness of Lord Halifax to share, altogether dispels from my mind every apprehension of this kind, and convinces me that if the investigations of the Curia did not lead to a favourable result, wisdom and charity would in any case arrest them at such a point as to prevent their becoming an occasion, and a means of empittering religious controversy.

"I turn, therefore, to the other alternative, and assume, for the sake of argument, that the judgment of the examining tribunal would be found either to allow upon all points the preponderance of the contentions on behalf of validity, or at the least to place beyond controversy a portion of the matters which enter into the essence of the discussion. I will for the present take it for granted that these fall under three heads. 1. The external competency of the Consecrators. 2. The external sufficiency of the Commission they have conferred. 3. That sufficiency of intention which the Eleventh Canon of the Council of Trent appears to require.

"Under the first head, the examination would, of course, include, in addition to the consecration of Parker, and the competency of his consecrators, the several cases in which consecrators outside the English line have participated in the consecrations of Anglican Bishops, and have in this manner furnished independent grounds for the assertion of validity. Even the dismissal from the controversy of any one of these three heads would be in the nature of an advance towards concord, and would be so far a reward for the labours of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., in furtherance of truth and peace. But I may be permitted to contemplate for a moment, as possible or likely, even the full acknowledgment that, without reference to any other real or supposed points of controversy, the simple abstract validity of Anglican consecrations is not subject to reasonable doubt.

"And now I must take upon me to speak in the only capacity in which it can be warrantable for me to intervene in a discussion properly belonging to persons of competent authority, that is the capacity of an absolutely private person, born and baptised in the Anglican Church, accepting his lot there, as is the duty of all who do not find that she has forfeited her original and inherent privilege and place. I may add that my case is that of one who has been led by the circumstances, both of his private and of his public career, to a life-long and rather close observation of her character, her fortunes, and the part she has to play in the grand history of Redemption. Thus it is that her public interests are also his personal interests, and that they require or justify what is no more than his individual thought upon them.

"He is not one of those who look for an early restitution of such a Christian unity as that which marked the earlier history of the Church. Yet he even cherishes the belief that work may be done in that direction, which if not majestic or imposing may, nevertheless, be legitimate and solid; and this by the least as well as by the greatest.

"It is the Pope who, as the first Bishop of Christendom, has the noblest sphere of action; but the humblest of the Christian flock has his place of daily duty, and according as he fills it, helps to make or mar every good and holy work.

"In this character the writer has viewed with profound and thankful satisfaction, during the last half-century and more, the progressive advance of a great work of restoration in Christian doctrine. It has not been wholly confined, within his own country, to the Anglican Communion; but it is best that he should speak of that which has been most under his eye. Within these limits, it has not been confined to doctrine, but has extended to Christian life and all its workings. The aggregate result has been that it has brought the Church of England from a state externally of halcyon calm, but inwardly of deep stagnation, to one in which, while buffeted more or less by external storms, subjected to some peculiar and searching forms of trial, and even now by no means exempt from internal dissensions, she sees her clergy transformed (for this is the word which may advisedly be used), her vital energies enlarged and still growing in every direction, and a store of bright hopes accumulated that she may be able to contribute her share, and even possibly no mean share, towards the consummation of the work of the Gospel in the world.

"Now, the contemplation of these changes by no means uniformly ministers to our pride. They involve large admissions of collective fault. I may mention the widespread depression of evangelical doctrine, the insufficient exhibition of the person and work of the Redeemer, the coldness and deadness as well as the infrequency of public worship, the relegation of the Holy Eucharist to impoverished ideas and to the place of one (though doubtless a solemn one), among its occasional incident, the gradual effacement of Church observance from personal and daily life. In all these respects there has been a profound alteration, which is still progressive, and which, apart from occasional extravagance or indiscretion, has indicated a real advance in the discipline of souls, and in the work of God on behalf of man. A single-minded allegiance to truth sometimes exacts admissions which may be turned to account for the purpose of inflicting polemical disadvantage. It is not to be denied that a very large part of these improvements has lain in a direction which has diminished the breadth of separation between ourselves and the authorised teaching of the unreformed Church, both in East and West, so that, while on the one hand they were improvements in religious doctrine and life, on the other hand they were testimonials recorded against ourselves and in favour of bodies outside our own precinct—that is to say, they were valuable contributions to the cause of Christian reunion.

"With sorrow we noted that, so far as the Western Church was concerned, its only public and corporate movements, especially in 1870, seemed to meet the approximations made among us with something of recessions from us. But it is not necessary to open further this portion of the subject, "redeunt Saturnia regna." Certain publications of learned French priests, unsuspected in their othodoxy, which went to affirm the validity of Anglican ordinations, naturally, excited much interest in this country and elsewhere. But there was nothing in them to ruffle the Roman atmosphere, or invest the subject, in the circles of the Vatican, with the character of administrative urgency.

"When, therefore, it came to be understood that Pope Leo XIII had given his commands that the validity of Anglican ordinations should form the subject of an historical and theological investigation, it was impossible not to be impressed with the profound interest of the considerations brought into view by such a step, if interpreted in accordance with just reason, as an effort towards the abatement of controversial differences.

"There was, indeed, in my view a subject of thought, anterior to any scrutiny of the question upon its intrinsic merits, which deeply impressed itself upon my mind. Religious controversies do not, like bodily wounds, heal by the genial force of nature. If they do not proceed to gangrene and mortification, at least they tend to harden into fixed facts, to incorporate themselves with law, character, and tradition, nay, even with language; so that at last they take rank among the data and presuppositions of common life, and are thought as inexpugnable as the rocks of an ironbound coast. A poet of ours describes the sharp and total severance of two early friends:—

> 'They parted, ne'er to meet again,
> But never either found another
> To free the hollow heart from paining.
> They stood aloof, the scars remaining,
> Like cliffs, which had been rent asunder,
> A dreary sea now rolls between.'

"Let us remember that we are now far advanced in the fourth century since the Convocation of Canterbury, under Warham, in 1531, passed its Canon or Resolution on the Royal Governorship of the Church.

"How much has happened during those centuries to inflame the strife, how little to abate or quench it. What courage must it require, in a Pope what a elevation above all the levels of stormy partisanship, what genuineness of love for the whole Christian flock, whether separated or annexed, to enable him to approach the huge mass of hostile and still burning recollections in the spirit, and for the purposes of peace.

"And yet, that is what Pope Leo XIII. has done, first, in entertaining the question of this inquiry, and secondly in determining and providing by the infusion, both of capacity and of impartiality into the investigating tribunal, that no instrument should be overlooked, no guarantee omitted for the probable attainment of the truth. He who bears in mind the cup of cold water administered to, one of these little ones' will surely record this effort stamped in its very inception as alike arduous and blessed.

"But what of the advantage to be derived from any proceeding which shall end or shall reduce within narrowed bounds, the debate upon Anglican Orders? I will put upon paper, with the utmost deference to authority and better judgment my own personal and individual, and, as I freely admit, very insignificant reply to the question.

"The one controversy which, according to my deep conviction, overshadows, and in the last resort absorbs, all others is the controversy between Faith and Unbelief. It is easy to understand the reliance which the loyal Roman Catholic places upon the vast organisation and imposing belief and action of his Church as his provision for meeting the emergency. But I presume that even he must feel that the hundred of millions who profess the name of Christ without owning the authority of his Church, must count for something in the case, and that, the more he is able to show their affirmative belief to stand in consonance with his, the more he strengthens both the common cause—for surely there is a common cause—and his own particular position.

"If, out of every hundred professing Christians, ninety-nine assert amidst all their separate and clashing convictions, their belief in the central doctrines of the Trinity and the Incarnation; will not every member of each particular Church or Community be forward to declare, will not the candid unbeliever be disposed freely to admit that this unity amidst diversity is a great confirmation of the faith, and a broad basis on which to build our hopes of the future?

"The historical transmission of the truth by a visible Church with an ordained Constitution is a matter of profound importance according to the belief and practice of fully three-fourths of Christendom. In these three-fourths, I include the Anglican churches, which are probably required in order to make them up.

"It is surely better for the Roman and also the Oriental Church to find the churches of the Anglican succession standing side by side with them in the assertion of what they deem an important Christian principle, than to be obliged to regard them as mere pretenders in this behalf, and "pro tanto" to reduce the cloud of witnesses willing and desirous to testify on behalf of the principle. These considerations of advantage must, of course, be subordinated to historic truth, but for the moment, advantage is the point with which I deal.

"These reflections indicate the views of one who has passed a very long life in rather intimate connection with the Church of this country, with its rulers, its members, and its interests. I may add that my political life has brought me much into contact with those independent religious communities which supply an important religious factor in the religious life of Great Britain, and which, speaking generally, while they decline to own the authority either of the Roman or of the National Church, yet still allow to what they know as the established religion no inconsiderable hold upon their sympathies.

"In conclusion, it is not for me to say what will be the upshot of the proceedings now in progress at Rome. But be their issue what it may, there is, in my view, no room for doubt as to the attitude which has been taken by the actual head of the Roman Catholic Church in regard to them. It seems to me an attitude in the largest sense paternal; and, while it will probably stand among the latest recollections of my life-time, it will ever be cherished with cordial sentiments of reverence, of gratitude, and of high appreciation."

W. E. Gladstone.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

A REFUGEE'S NARRATIVE.

ARRIVAL OF INDIAN TROOPS.

The special correspondent of the Soudan, writing from Wady Halfa on May 31, says:—Yesterday morning I found a picturesque and interesting group squatting at the back of the verandah running round the head-quarters of the Intelligence Department. It was composed of nine refugees from the Dervish camp at Ferket—seven men and two women. The most intelligent among them told us his own story in well-nigh the following words:—

"I have been in the Government service almost from childhood—my first master being Reouf Pacha and my last Gordon Pacha, whose favourite bugler I was. I well remember the circumstances of the fall of Khartoum. If Gordon had only had with him a few Europeans he could have held out for the three days required to give the British Expedition time to come up. But he was alone among us, and the whole garrison, who were more than half-starved, had abandoned all hope of a British advance up the Nile, and consequently had neither the strength nor the spirit to withstand the final assault by the Dervishes.

"For the last thirteen years I have been living in Dongola—for three months past at Ferket, as body servant to the Emir Hammuda. Both I and my wife were born at Khartoum, but the rest of our party come from Gebel and Abu Genub. They fell into captivity through the treachery of the Emir Mohamed Ahmed, who distributed the women of the tribe amongst his Mulazimeen, and sent all the men into the northern Provinces. About sixty of them were consigned to the camp at Ferket.

"We all grew so sick of the life we were leading that we at last determined to make an effort to escape. Several of the men were employed as grooms, and used to take out the horses every day for exercise. A meeting-place was agreed upon amongst us, and about noon we all, under various pretexts, strolled out of the camp, and, getting beyond the sentry lines, made as fast as we could for your head-quarters at Akashed. We only just reached them in time, as the Dervish Cavalry, which had been despatched in pursuit, were not half a mile behind us.

"The sentries on night duty among the Dervishes are pretty vigilant, but in the day-time they are mostly asleep, and it was, therefore, quite easy to pass them and slip off. Nevertheless, I took with me my rifle and cartridge belt in case of accident. If I had been caught, Hammuda would immediately have tortured and killed my wife, and rather than she should fall into his hands I had made up my mind to shoot her myself.

"The camp at Ferket is very badly off as regards provisions. One day everybody in it we have full rations, but for the next two days one may get nothing at all. The supply depends largely on the arrival or non-arrival of the boats. There is plenty of sickness, and even those who are not actually invalided are growing very weak, owing to the irregular supply of food and the lack of shelter from the heat. The best horse at Ferket is an iron grey belonging to Hammuda, and a fine white Arab stallion arrived recently, but most of the animals have been reduced by the scarcity of forage to mere bags of skin and bone.

"When we set out, we were quite aware that we were risking our lives, and were fully prepared to take the chance. Life, indeed, was for us not worth living under such conditions. One of the women now with us started a day earlier than we did, and we picked her up on the way."

The party were a strange-looking set, dressed in threadbare rags that had, doubtless, once been white. Some of the men were black, and others the colour of the Nile mud. Of the women, one was black and the other brown. The men will now all be attached to the Black regiments, and advance with the Expedition.

A body of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred Dervishes were reported to have approached Ambigol Wells on Friday evening, coming in a direct line from Dongola. Their object could scarcely have been other than a simple reconnaissance, but about five hundred empty cartridges were found amongst their tracks, proving that they did a certain amount of firing, if only in the air. All these challenges, if they may be so styled, seem to require some kind of answer.

(Through Reuter's Agency.)

Suakin, May 30.

Colonel Charles Egerton has arrived here with nine hundred and seventy-five men of the Indian Army.

Evening.

Six hundred of the Indian troops have left for Tokar.

Arrivals from the South to-day report that Ahmed Fadil's defeat near Kassala was complete, and his losses were heavy. He retired to Gedaref, not to Adarama, as at first stated.

The Emir of Dongola has asked the Khalifa to postpone sending reinforcements owing to the scarcity of provisions and the delay of the Egyptian advance.

May 31.

Further contingents of the Indian force arrived here to-day, and it is rumoured that the troops will advance upon Berber later in the year.

Reports are current to-day that the Emir of Darfur has arrived at Omdurman with his army, and that the Khalifa has summoned all the Emirs, including, probably, the Emir of Dongola, to that place, in order to hold a meeting and consult with him as to their future action.

The Khalifa Sherif declines to be reconciled with the Khalifa Abdullah unless his followers, who have been banished to the Bahr el Gazel country, are pardoned and brought to Omdurman.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

THE DERBY.

VICTORY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Derby of 1896 will long be remembered for the victory of the Prince of Wales. A race which seemed likely a few weeks ago to have a very tame termination, and, bereft of the presence of Persimmon and Regret, to be at the mercy of St. Frusquin, has illustrated the truth of the adage as to its being only the unexpected that happens.

The horses were somewhat late in getting to the post, after a preliminary canter in which Persimmon, Bradwardine, and Earwig, did not take part, nothing moving with more freedom and smoothness than Teufel, whereas St. Frusquin was fighting for his head. Some little delay at the post was caused by the fractiousness of Earwig and one or two others, the flag not falling till nearly half-past-three. It was a grand race for when St. Frusquin, whose supposed inability to come down hill was not apparent at Tattenham Corner, and Persimmon singled themselves out below the distance, the issue hung in the balance until the end, it being only in the last few strides that Watts gained a neck advantage. What the result would have been had Loates, the rider of St. Frusquin, not broken a stirrup leather in the last struggle it is impossible to say, but even admitting that the pair might have run a dead heat Persimmon has none the less regained the high character which he enjoyed last summer and stands out as being at least the equal of his worthy rival.

The scene which followed was a most remarkable one. The personal popularity of the Prince of Wales is so great that every one was prepared to witness a great display of loyalty after the race in the event of his colours being victorious. But the enthusiasm of the vast multitude, which found vent in a hurricane of cheering prolonged for something like a quarter of an hour, could not but touch and move the Prince and his family, for it was so manifestly spontaneous, and came as a respectful but hearty greeting to the Heir to the Throne from his future people. The Prince of Wales, who had watched the race from the Jockey Club Stand, went down to meet his horse at the gate of the weighing enclosure, and as he stood there with the Duke of York, waiting for the return of Persimmon, it was impossible not to be struck by the curious coincidence that the only members of the royal family who had won the Derby before were the Prince of Wales in 1788 and the Duke of York in 1816 and 1822. The former won with Sir Thomas, who had the same number of opponents as Persimmon, while the Duke of York's two winners were Prince Leopold and Moses. The present Duke of York has never had any race-horses of his own; but he gave his name to George Frederick, who won in 1874, the race being then run, as it was on the 4th inst., upon his birthday.

While the Prince stood waiting for Persimmon to come back the cheering was continued with ever-growing intensity, and when Persimmon appeared in sight, escorted by his trainer, the Prince came forward and taking his horse by the bridle, led him into the weighing paddock amid the enthusiasm of the onlookers. Old and young, high and low, rich and poor, winners and losers vied with one another in exuberance of delight, and it is due to the sportsmanlike spirit which animates the great majority of Englishmen to add that the enthusiasm would have been nothing like so great had there been no close struggle for superiority. It was the neck-and-neck battle between the two sons of St. Simon, whose fame has attained a still higher pinnacle, that first worked the spectators up to fever heat, and, when the Prince's colt came the victor out of the combat, the pent-up enthusiasm found free vent. The Prince of Wales, after the jockey had passed the scale, cordially congratulated both his jockey and trainer, and it was some time before the ovation was over and the crowd of enthusiastic spectators grouped on the course, could be induced to disperse. To the Prince the satisfaction of winning his first Derby must be doubled by the fact that Persimmon, like Florizel II., his full brother, and Thais, was bred by himself in Norfolk, and Sir Dighton Probyn, who has the general overseeing of the Sandringham studs and herds, and who stood by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York while Persimmon was being brought back to scale, having been "a la peine" well deserved to be "a l'honneur."

Persimmon, a son of St. Simon and Perdita II., only ran three times last year, winning the Coventry and the Richmond Stakes, at Ascot and Goodwood in such good style as to suggest that he might develop into a Derby winner. This impression was partially dispelled when Persimmon, who had been amiss, only finished a poor third to St. Frusquin and Omladina in the Middle Park Plate, after which he did not run again, until yesterday. He was to have taken part in the Two Thousand Guineas, but his trainer could not get him ready in time, and this was perhaps fortunate, as Persimmon is not the sort of colt that can be hurried in his work. He had, however, done well since, and his fine stride and great reach told when it came to racing, gamely as St. Frusquin struggled on. There will be other opportunities, too, for Persimmon to carry the royal colours to victory and to fight out the rubber with St. Frusquin, as both are engaged in the Princess of Wales's Stakes and the Jockey Club Stakes, at Newmarket, as well as in the Doncaster St. Leger.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to London before the last race and were again most enthusiastically cheered upon their departure, a fresh demonstration being made when they alighted from their special train. The Prince gave his customary dinner to the Jockey Club, at Marlborough House, this being a very appropriate close to a day the memory of which will not speedily fade away.

The Derby Stakes of 6,000 sovs, by subscription of 50 sovs. each, or 5 sovs. only if declared, for three-year-olds; colts, 9st; and fillies, 8st 9lb; nominator of winner to receive 500 sovs, owner of second 300 sovs. and owner of third 200 sovs. out of the stakes. About one mile and a-half. Two hundred and seventy-six subs, 67 of whom declared. Closed July 24, 1894.

The Prince of Wales's b c Persimmon, by St. Simon—Perdita II, (purple body, with gold braid, scarlet sleeves; black velvet cap, with gold fringe). J Watts 1
Mr Leopold de Rothschild's br c St Frusquin, by St Simon—Isabel (dark blue, yellow cap). T Loates........ 2
Mr H E Beddington's br or bl c Earwig by Hampton—Wriggle (orange, chocolate sleeves). F Allsopp 3
Mr B S Straus's b or br c Teufel, by Despair—Clootie (green cherry cuffs and cap). F Pratt 4
Mr Leopold de Rothschild's b c Gulistan, by Brag—Guinevra (dark blue, yellow cap). T J Calder 0
Mr L Brassey's b c Bay Ronald, by Hampton—Black Duchess (Eau de Nil, brown hooped sleeves). W Bradford 0
Mr L Brassey's b c Tamarind, by St Symphorien—Marjoram (Eau de Nil, brown hooped sleeves). H Grimshaw ... 0
Mr Calvert's b or br c Bradwardine, by Barcaldine—Monte Rosa (green, red cross-belts, red and green halved cap) F Rickaby 0
Mr J Wallace's b c Spook, by Oberon—Lady Lothian (chocolate, pink sleeves). R W Colling 0
Mr E Cassel's b c Toussaint, by St Simon—Ste Alvere (silver grey, light blue cap). J Woodburn 0
Mr H M'Calmont's br c Knight of the Thistle, by Rosebery—The Empress Maud (light blue and scarlet quartered white cap), M Cannon........ 0

(Winner trained by Marsh.)

BETTING AT THE START.

13 to 8 on St Frusquin	33 to 1 agst Earwig
5—1 agst Persimmon	40—1—Bradwardine
100—9—Teufel	100—1—Spook
25—1—Bay Ronald	100—1—Toussaint
25—1—Knight of the Thistle	1000—1—Tamarind
33—1—Gulistan	

PLACE BETTING.

5 to 1 on St Frusquin	100 to 30 agst Knight of the Thistle
13—8—Persimmon	
5—4 agst Teufel	9—2—Bradwardine
2—1—Gulistan	7—1—Spook
3—2—Earwig	10—1—Toussaint
11—4—Bay Ronald	50—1—Tamarind

The other events were decided as follows:—Epsom Town Plate, Mr. Wishard's Helen Nichol; Stanley Stakes, Sir F. Johnstone's Zarabanda; Juvenile Plate, Mr. Ferrand's Morland; Caterham Plate, Mr. B. I. Barnato's Miss Primrose; and Effingham Plate, M. R. Lebaudy's Acrobat.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—June 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J J D LaTouche, CSI, BCS
Mr J Macpherson, BCS
Mr J Carrole, B
Mr D L Richardson, B
Mr C W Palmer, B
Mr J W Hartley, B
Mr J H Blandford, B
Mr R C Scott, B
Mr C Wight, B
Mr W C Berrie, B
Mr G G White, B
Mr R B Stewart, B
Mr W Pockett, B
Mr W S Carlyon, M
Mr H W F Wroughton, M
Mr C H Travis, M
Mr R A L Moore, Bo CS
Mr H McMillan, Bo
Mr C E S Steele, Bo
Lt-Gen C E Nairne, CB
Col F W V Leckie
Col F W Chatterton C I E
Lt-Col C H E Adamson, C I E
Major H W E Georges

Capt W E Evans-Gordon
Capt T H Henderson
Capt L N Younghusband
Capt H E Whiffin
Capt J A Douglas
Capt H J Bremner
Capt A G Johnson
Lieut G M Franks
Lieut F S Walker
Lieut R E Cheyne
Lieut W A Watts-Jones
Lieut d'A C Brownlow
Lieut F W Wodehouse
Lieut R J T Stewart
Lieut W A Fraser
Surg-Lt-Col R Macrae
Surg-Lt-Col S H Browne, C I E
Surg-Lt-Col C H Joubert
Surg-Major W P Carson
Surg-Major M S Eyre
Surg-Major J Crofts
Surg-Capt R C MacWatt
Surg-Capt G M C Smith
Condr St L S Warden
Engr A Mitchell

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E O E Leggatt, BCS, 6 mos
Mr A H Morris, B, 3 mos
Mr T Drysdale, B, 3 days
Lt-Col E E M Lawford, 4 mos

Capt F Duncan, 1 mo
Capt H T H Hay, 3 mos
Capt R J H L Mackenzie, 6 mos
Lieut H S Alexander, 4 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A Butterworth, M C S
Mr M E Couchman, M C S
Major W W V Pakenham

Major E M Nedham
Lieut P C Searle
Lieut R C Munn
Surg-Capt L J Pisani

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES" not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE POPE AND THE PATRIARCHS.

Another Letter from the Holy Father, on Reunion, has been addressed to the Patriarchs of the East:—

The happy presages which the Divine grace bestowed in great bounty upon us when we turned the attention of our Apostolic solicitude towards the Christian East assuredly increase and strengthen within us the intention of following up our undertakings and of consecrating all our efforts and setting all our hopes upon them. In several Acts already published, and especially in our Constitution, "Orientalium" which dates from the year 1894, we have made certain declarations and taken certain timely steps. All these by different channels tended to the same end—to revive the zeal for religion and its past glory among these nations; to renew their union with the Chair of Peter, and to hasten the reconciliation of the dissidents. But that our projects may be the better accomplished and attain their best results, we deem it well to give some directions and exortations on some points, which will form an Appendix, as it were, to this same Constitution, especially as regards the unity of sentiment and action, which is most necessary for the attainment of so great an end.

In the East, from remote antiquity, the Church has met with particular conditions touching the people and the country. It happens very frequently that in one and the same district divers and legitimate rites are preserved side by side, so that there are an equal number of Bishops of different rites, each of whom has several co-operators. To these priests are added many Latin priests, whom the Holy See is wont to sent to aid and sustain them (Benedict XIV.'s Constitution, "Demantatam)." In addition, there are those who, in view of the solidifying of Catholic unity, have received a delegation from the Roman Pontiff, carry out his instructions, and interpret his will. In the execution of their several missions, the results obtained will not answer to their labours or their expectations unless the same holy and salutary spirit, independently of all private interest, animates them, and the same affection unites them like brothers. So well has the Catholic Church been wont to practise this intimate union of will and this community of intention which are becoming to the ministers of God, that they have often been the means, by their gentle exhortation, of bringing back her separated children to her bosom. The example of this union must be especially given by our Delegates and our venerable brothers, the Patriarchs, who surpass others in dignity and authority; to them, in a very special sense, is addressed the instruction of the Apostle: "Loving one another with the charity of brotherhood, with honour preventing one another."

This harmony will ensure for them many advantages, and in particular the advantage, very desirable at the present time, of being enabled to preserve their dignity more completely and efficaciously. Indeed, the success of the undertakings begun in the interest of the Catholic religion requires that the respect due to their persons and their office should be in all respects maintained and even increased from day to day. So deeply at heart have we this matter that we have deemed it well to devote to it some of our thoughts and cares. Nobody indeed can fail to see how becoming and how full of advantage it is that the patriarchal dignity among Catholics be not deprived of any of those outward marks of respect or any of the distinctions which are abundantly attributed to it among the dissidents. Besides it has been proved that the prestige of the Holy See in a country flourishes and its influence prevails in proportion to the distinction which its Legates possess. We have therefore formed the project of having more attention paid to this point, as far as regards the Patriarchs and Delegates, and, at the same time, of providing for an increase in the charitable resources of the churches. Hence we have resolved to set apart, and we do set apart for this purpose, certain annual subsidies with the assistance of the generosity of Catholics.

After this, as we have said, the Patriarchs will apply themselves in a spirit of confidence and love to an interchange of ideas by letters, on important questions with our Delegates; they will thus ensure also the more speedy progress and settlement of such matters as they will be obliged to submit to the Apostolic See.

One point we deem, by reason of its gravity, matter not only for a particular exhortation, but for a command from us: to wit, that the Patriarchs hold Congress with the Apostolic Delegates at least twice a year, at such time and place as will be convenient. This plan of action, if applied according to rule, will be of indescribable efficacy in linking men's minds in the bonds of mutual good-will, and will prepare the way for united effort.

When thus gathered together in the Lord, their first duty will be to turn a comprehensive glance on the provinces entrusted to their care, and to consider the situation and prosperity of religion, the progress achieved by Catholics, the efforts made by them, and especially by the clergy, in favour of the dissidents, and their degree of ferveur in the cause of unity. They will also have to study the other points which it will be necessary for them to be acquainted with. Particular questions of different kinds will then present themselves, on which the wisdom and experience of the members of the assembly will be exercised. It will be their province to examine carefully and to rule rightly and equitably any matters that may arise among the provincial Bishops, at the same time, reserving and respecting the rights of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda.

They will also occupy themselves with the good direction of the Faithful, with the discipline of the Clergy, Religious communities, and other pious institutions, the needs of the missions, the decorum of worship, and other similar subjects which require to be examined with much care and prudence; they will have to make provision by well-defined and, as far as possible, common measures, to the end that the Catholic religion preserve the result it has acquired and obtain others still greater.

Three precepts we wish to make known, or more exactly, to recall, for we have already, when the occasion required it, laid them down. The first is this: Particular pains are to be taken that clerics be perfectly formed in knowledge, holiness of life, and practice in the sacred ceremonies. By comparing views, the Patriarchs will assuredly be better able to see, each one for himself, how to establish his Seminaries on solid foundations, and make them increase and prosper by degrees in such wise that the labourers of the Gospel may eventually be seen to be numerous and powerful enough to suffice for the increasing harvest and to augment the glory of the Catholic religion. The native priests whom Rome sends every year into the Orient, after a sojourn in the Seminaries belonging to each nation, and who go fortified by all the treasures of mind and by all the virtues, will assuredly be able to contribute to the happy realisation of these desires. On this head, the Apostolic delegates will render great service by taking care that even from the bosom of the Latin nations such men be called as are well disposed and ready to lend their aid in the work of education of the clerics. And here we cannot omit to pay a well-merited tribute to certain Religious congregations, whose active zeal, as we have long known, has merited the warmest recognition from the Orientals on this subject.

The second precept, which assuredly is no less worthy of attention, bears upon true conduct and the increase of schools for the education of children. A glance is sufficient to show how important it is that from early youth, from the commencement of education, no teaching contrary to the truth and to Catholicism should penetrate into the minds of the young, all the more since on their side "the children of darkness," rich in prudence and in abundance of resources labour for the contrary with unceasingly increasing ardour. It is necessary, therefore, that the principles of sound doctrine and true love for religion be inculcated in young minds still easy to form, that they may be intimately penetrated and nourished by the Catholic faith. Nobody certainly can bring to this task a more ardent or more fruitful zeal than those members of holy congregations who have consecrated themselves to the good education of childhood. Besides, the teaching in which the masters point out the rule of religion and morality more by example than by precept, will readily result in producing and preserving among the pupils most precious seeds, which will give good hopes for the priesthood, or for the practice of religious perfection. The sight of many inhabitants of these countries, of both sexes, thus growing up for the Church, is a result which is, for many reasons, happy and full of advantages.

In the third place it seems to us equally useful to work for the spread of newspapers and similar periodical publications, skilfully and moderately conducted. Indeed, in our time and with our customs, such writings render great services to religion, both by refuting the attacks of calumny and error, and by fostering and stimulating in men's souls, a spirit of zeal and fidelity toward religion, especially in those countries where priests are too few in number to distribute sufficiently the bread of good doctrine and holy exhortation. It must not be forgotten that by reading these writings, Catholics get to know everything of interest concerning religion in all countries: e.g., the good deeds and the enterprises undertaken by their brethren, the dangers which threaten them from the machinations of their adversaries, the labours of their pastors and of the Apostolic See, the joys and sorrows to which the Church is liable. This information furnishes them with examples for imitation—examples of charity and of generous constancy in the Faith. We have dwelt in a special manner on these three points in the lively hope of seeing numerous results conformable to our desires issuing therefrom. We, too, are thinking of contributing to these works according as we are able. We shall do so in proper time and place through our delegates, whose part it will be to make known to the Holy See the acts of these congresses.

Next comes the question of the duties of the delegates themselves, toward those in charge of missions in these countries. It is beyond doubt that both the one and the other, duly mindful of the name and authority of Him who has sent them, and of the great work of salvation in which they are to co-operate, will strive to preserve, in feeling and in action, the true concord which is "according to God." Still to give a better direction to the entire work, we have thought it well to modify certain points of the order hitherto followed; we have given a mandate to the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda to regulate these by a special Decree. The delegates therefore, will have to apply all their efforts and all their wisdom to assuring the complete execution of this Decree, and of the others which will be made in the course of time. Superiors of missions will see to the same end with all zeal and dutifulness; they will not undertake important matters without the advice and approbation of the delegates; they will let them know officially those which it will be necessary to transmit to the Apostolic See.

The delegates will remember that it is part of their duty to watch and work to the end that the Constitution "Orientalium" be fully and religiously respected by all whom its prescriptions concern. Above all, it will be necessary in this matter, that nothing be left to be desired on the part of the Latin congregations, which in many parts are consecrating themselves with so much zeal to the extension of the Catholic religion. It is, indeed, of great importance, that an opinion formerly held by some of the Orientals should disappear; to wit, that the members of the Latin Rite wished to suppress or diminish their rights, their privileges, and their rite.

The delegates will also have to accord their special and vigilant solicitude to Latin missionary priests in countries submitted to their jurisdiction. They will lend them the support of their advice and authority in the difficulties which will be raised against them by men or circumstances, and for the success of their Apostolic ministry they will counsel them to preserve unceasingly the fullest accord and the best relations with the Eastern Clergy. This accord they will assure and preserve for themselves by accustoming themselves to the language and customs of the people and by duly respecting the traditions handed down from preceding generations.

To this end nothing assuredly will be more efficious than the display of marks of concord and good-will by the delegates and those who exercise authority under their jurisdiction—marks which we have warmly recommended above. Occasions for manifesting and proving these dispositions will not be wanting. One of the most beautiful of them will be to participate in some solemnity according to the Oriental Rites, and reciprocally to invite the members of these rites to ceremonies in the Latin Rite. Above all, it will be becoming to do this; and we eagerly wish it to be done whenever a special ceremony takes place in honour of the Roman Church or the Roman Pontiff. Herein, in truth, is a means of animating mutual good-will and charity because the bonds of one faith and one communion are thus strengthened in the love of a common mother, and because in this way is increased the pious submission to the successor of Blessed Peter, to him whom Our Lord Jesus Christ has constituted the centre of holy and salutary unity.

All the prescriptions which we have here indicated, proclaimed, and established, we wish and ordain to be ratified and to be confirmed by our authority.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 19th of March of the year 1896, of our Pontificate the nineteenth.

LEO XIII., POPE.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS. June 17.

Elkington, Lt, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Mhow.

June 19.

Britten, Lt, Bo. 10th B L I, on leave, from Satara.

June 20.

Nicolson, Major, Genl, Bo, on leave, from Poona.
Langdon, Capt, Bengal, 2nd R Sussex, on transfer, from Fyzabad.

DEPARTURES.—June 20.

Britten, Lt, Bo, 10th B L I, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, 2nd-Lieut. Robertson: next for duty 2nd-Lieut. Payne. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. J. J. Marsland; next for duty Sergt. W. Zurhorst.
2. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next, at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1896.

1. There will be a meeting of "A" Company at Headquarters on Wednesday next the 24th instant at 6 p.m., at which all members are requested to attend.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The first Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall on (Friday) the 10th July 1896.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Tel. Office, Pydhownie.
Cr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grant Buildings, Colaba.
Cr.-Sergt. W. I. Knight, Cath. High School, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Volunteer W. T. Garlan, Byculla School, Byculla.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 20.

For London.

Peninsular s—6 bundles woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 3,300 lbs. black tea, W Watson and Co; 23 bundles woollen carpets, Forbes Forbes and Co; 375 cwt myrabollams, Jaffer Joomabhoy; 450 cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

For Dunkirk

Iran s—1,000 cwt linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 200 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Kt of St George s—999 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 60 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 1,000 cwt mowraseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Genoa.

Kt of St George s—200 cwt. myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 2 bales silkwaste, Ahmedbhoy and Co.
V Florio s—499 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For New York.

Tokio s—4 bales woollen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Naples.

V Florio s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

For Hongkong.

Ravenna s—4 cwt ivory, C Ebrahim and Co; 112 cwt sharkfins, N Cassumbhoy and Co.
Kt of St John s—2 cwt fishmaws, 62 cwt sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co; 8 cwt peacock feathers, Mahomedally Dawoodbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Ravenna s—58 bales twist, 7 bales piece goods, David Sassoon and Co.
Marq Bacquehem s—8 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Kt of St John s—1 33 bales twist, D Jeychund.

For Kobe.

Strathness s.—450 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 900 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

For Yokohama.

Strathness s—1000 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

For Calcutta.

Bhundara s—364 bales cotton, R Luchmondas; 50 bales cotton, D Ramcoover, 100 bales cotton, Pheroz C Sethna.
Nurani s—140 bales cotton, P E Guzder.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

June 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.
Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.
Noumea Brisbane Cable, interrupted, this cuts off new Caledonia.
Line Saigon Bangkok, interrupted.
Turkish route, interrupted beyond Busreh.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within British frontier.

TO SPEEDILY CURE
Sore Throats
Indigestion, Hoarseness, Diarrhœa, Wounds & Burns,
USE
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere. Refuse Imitations.
Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only makers.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☛

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

"KISS ME, JACK, AND LET ME GO."

Once, long ago, I was witness to a duel in California. The two men had been bosom friends, but had quarelled about (of course) a woman. Splendid fellows both—young, brainy, and ambitious. As they stood in a clear space among the pine trees near Sacramento, pale as lilies, steady as rocks, weapons in hand waiting for the word, the rising sun shining athwart the line of vision, they presented a picture too often seen in 1856. The pistols cracked almost simultaneously. One man stood erect, evidently untouched; the other fell upon his back and lay straight and still. Seconds, surgeons, and spectators rushed to his side. He was "all there," mind as well as body. "No, don't disturb me," he said coolly to the doctor, "I'm shot fatally and shall die in five minutes. Call Jack and be quick." Pistol still in hand, his antagonist came and bent over his erstwhile chum. The excitement among the crowd was intense; the dying man alone was calm. "Jack, my darling old boy," he said, "forgive me and forgive her. Kiss me, and let me go." A minute more and he was dead, with Jack lying across his body, crying like a baby.

After I have told you another and very different story, I'll show wherein they teach the same lesson.

There is no tragedy in this one; nevertheless it is of wider human interest than the other. A woman had been ill more or less all her life. The details are commonplace enough, and yet they will appeal to millions who care nothing for the jealousies of young men in love.

"At times," she says, I suffered from pains at the back of the head, and a sense of weight, and felt tired and weary, yet it was not from work only. I had a strange feeling too, of something hanging over me, as of some evil or danger that I could not explain or define.

"My appetite was variable: sometimes I could eat anything and again I could not touch any food at all. "But I was never laid up, at it were."

Please note the last sentence. It may seem like the weakest but really is the strongest point in this lady's statement, We will tell you why in a moment.

She goes on; "Still I was often in misery, but got along fairly well until August, 1890, when I had a severe attack of rheumatism. First the great toe of my right foot and the thumb of my right hand grew hot and painful. After a time the trouble extended to my back and hips. I could not straighten myself; I was almost bent double. Month after month I was like this, getting little or no sleep at night. Medical treatment proved of no benefit to me. In December, 1891, "the pain almost drove me mad." My face was swollen to nearly twice its natural size, and my eyes were so covered by the enlarged lids that I could scarcely see. There was a constant ringing in my ears, and the doctors said I had erysipelas.

"For days and days I could not walk across the floor, and for some time I was able to move about only by taking hold of the furniture or other objects. When all other means had been tried and had failed Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup was recommended to me. A single bottle did me a deal of good. I kept on with it, and soon was stronger and in better health than for forty years previously. I still take an occasional dose and continue in good health notwithstanding my age (48), and the 'change of life.' I tell everyone what the Syrup has done for me, and give you permission to publish what I have said. Yours truly (Signed), (Mrs.) Mary Jane Milnes, 18, Walker's Buildings, Brewery Lane, Thornhill Lees, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, October 12th, 1892."

Now for the lesson of both these incidents; what is it? This: that it is not people in desperate extremities who suffer most. Pain is in proportion to the resistance to disease. Those who surrender, who are in despair, who give up, have present punishment largely remitted. Dying persons are the most comfortable of all. Hopelessness and dissolution administer their own anodynes. Those who are "not laid up," who are ill, and yet work and struggle, need pity and help. This lady was one, and to such Mother Seigel always proves a friend.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK. ON EVERY CAPSULE.

The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—*except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore.—

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.) This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal." VIRCHOW.

"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared." SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters." BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Hunyadi János"—Of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others." VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

NOTICES.

FOR BEAUTIFUL HAIR
Ayer's Hair Vigor
RESTORES COLOR, PROMOTES Luxuriant Growth,
Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.
Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.
☛ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.
General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

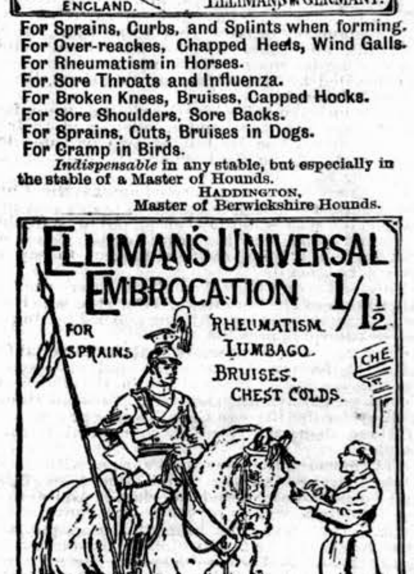
Thorough good value, Rs. 25.
The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2 6/8 inches.
PERRINS' widely known Binocular *Field & Race Glasses* are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR PERRINS, LONDON.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Microscopes free on application.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
very efficacious for Horses in my Reg't.
LIEUT-COL BLUMENTHAL 3rd Dragoon Regt.
2/6 3/6
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH. ENGLAND.
ELLIMANS in GERMANY.

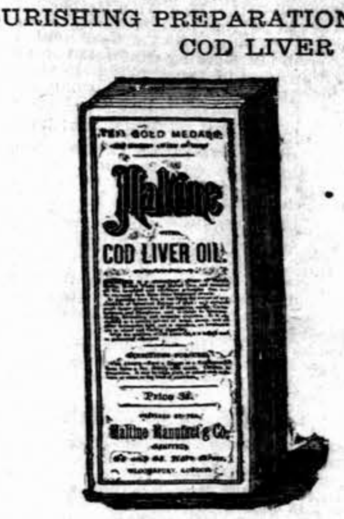
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.


ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS.
RHEUMATISM.
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.
IT I WILL HAVE, OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER
Is used both internally and externally.
It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.
For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER,
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.
Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family MEDICINE for
BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, & TOOTHACHE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., Ld.,
NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

Maltine
with COD LIVER OIL.
The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An elegant and palatable preparation."—*Medical Press and Circular.*

The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "Maltine" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive pleasure.

The MALTINE Manufacturing Co.,
LIMITED,
24 & 25 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON.

THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet. Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

The Most Perfect
Disinfectant
Known to Science.
KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS
SANITAS
FLUIDS POWDERS SOAPS & APPLIANCES
Fragrant,
Non-Poisonous
Does not Stain or Corrode
"I consider the 'Sanitas' preparations to be excellent, and I use them in my own house."
(Sir) CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.S.C.I., &c.,
Vice-President College of Surgeons, Ireland, Medical Officer of Health for Dublin.
Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this paper, or to
BATHGATE & Co., Chemists,
CALCUTTA.

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.
CAUTION!
Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the Artificial Chemical Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.
ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.
ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."
"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

PIANOS for HIRE and on the Monthly Payment System, Rs. 23 per Month, will purchase a good Iron-framed PIANO.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND.
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent, and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

(REGISTERED)

KANANGA of Japan
TOILET WATER
Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed in France for the last **30 years** for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.

Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill,
BIRMINGHAM.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S TRADE MARK.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & CO., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"!

ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST
ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY,
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH, LAW & Co., Calcutta.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD B PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD B PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co., 21, Baker St., London.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MACFARLANE & Co GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.

Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER.

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS.
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

THE BEST
"REFRESHER"
IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK
T
J. & R. Tennent
BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. *Rs. 22.0*
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints *Rs. 31.0*

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—

Calcutta & Bombay-	Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras	Spencer & Co.
Rangoon	Binning & Co.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.

THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG.

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay.'—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"EXCELCOCOA"

In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
¼ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS.
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
From £4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co.
BOMBAY,
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

MINCK'S PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS

STERLING SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
Reliability, Strength, Elegance.
ENGINE-TURNED OR ENGRAVED.

"Soldier" Hunter, Key winding	Rs.	28.
"Army" Hunter, ditto.	„	38.
Superior Hunter, ditto.	„	65.
Ditto Keyless action	„	85.
Gold Lever Watch ditto.	„	125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case ditto.	„	175.

ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

"Soldier" Half Hunter, Key winding	Rs.	29.
"Army" Half Hunter, ditto.	„	39.
Superior Half Hunter, ditto.	„	70.
Ditto Keyless action	„	90.
Gold Lever Watch ditto.	„	125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case ditto.	„	175

Unrivalled Timekeepers, Full Jewelled in 15 holes, Sterling Silver Cases, powerful Lever Movement. Brequet hair spring, chronometer balance.

THESE WATCHES ARE
OUR OWN SPECIALITY.

Their invention being the outcome of many years of careful labor directed to the production of really first-rate time-keeper of solid quality and handsome appearance to withstand all climatic influences and endure hard use, SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, MECHANIC, MERCHANT AND MISSIONARY, offered at such a reasonable price as to be within the reach of all.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THEIR EXCELLENCE IS CERTIFIED BY HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.
COMPLAINTS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN.

Sterling Silver Hall-marked Albert Chains from...Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
18 Carat Gold Do. Do. Do. ... Rs. 80 to Rs. 180.

Illustrated price Catalogue of Watches, Clocks Jewellery, &c., &c.. Free on application.

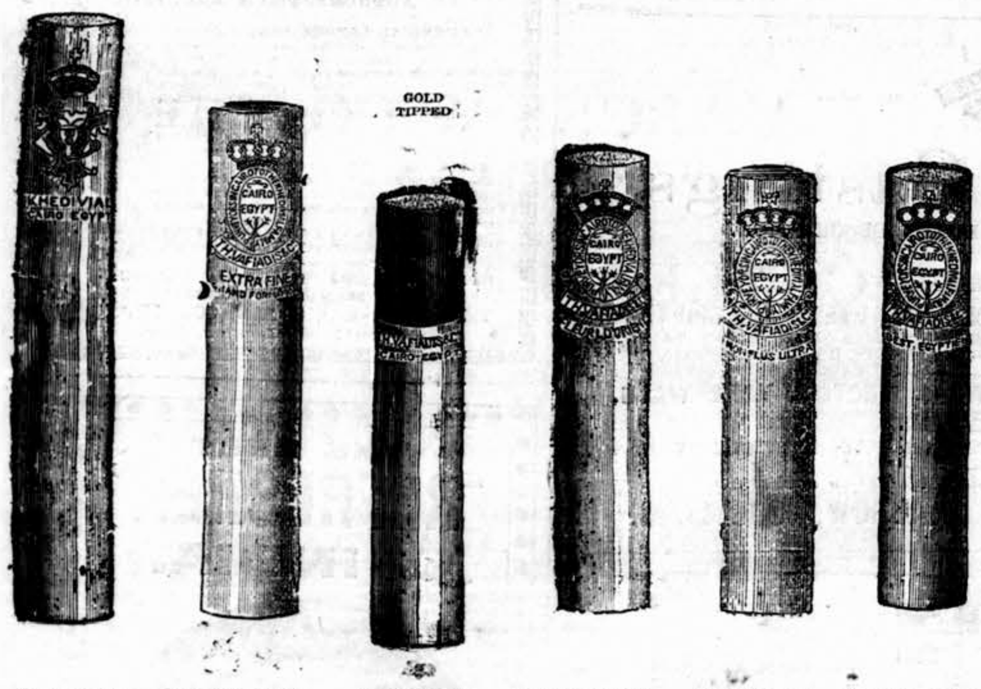
MAX MINCK & CO.,
LAHORE AND SIMLA.

THE ZENITH OF
MESSRS. THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.'s
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

Smoked and known by every officer and gentleman throughout India and all over the world. They are highly recommended and approval by every one as the only genuine which have come out to India.

Purveyors to the Khedivial family at Cairo (Egypt) and to all Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout the world.

Our well-known brands are the favourites of the Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout India.



Rs. 7 per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 8 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyption Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use
Boiled Soap
for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.

Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MARCKS & Co.,
LIMITED,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

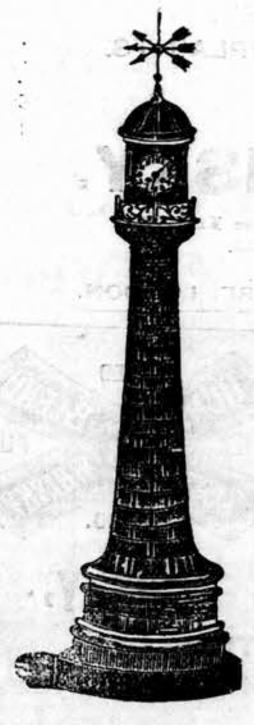
A few selections from a most unique and distinctive stock of Clocks.

THE AUTOMATIC CLOCK.
Hours and minutes shown through two apertures in dial, the figures being changed by a mechanical movement, Carved solid dark wood case with gilt ornamentation, Rs. 190.

Torsion Pendulum, 400 Day Timepiece Requires winding not oftener than once a year.
In various size, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 425.

MUSICAL CHIMING TUBES CLOCK.
Highest London finish, height 9 feet, 6 inches. Solid Rosewood case and brass ornamentation, with silver and pearl dial.
Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes.
Rs. 3,500.

THE LIGHTHOUSE, No. 2.
In gilt and nickel with revolving lantern, alternately exhibiting flashes of green, red and white lights.
A most artistic production, Rs. 450.



Another form of Lighthouse Clock with timepiece aneroid and two barometers,
Rs. 250.

HALL OR LIBRARY ENGLISH CLOCK.
Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong ....Rs. 450.
Similar Clock, large size .... „ 700.

THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT HERE IN INDIA!!

R. DITMAR'S
GUARANTEED
STORMPROOF
LANTERNS.

THE GLOBE LANTERN.

R. DITMAR'S
GUARANTEED
STORMPROOF
LANTERNS.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

THE VERITAS LANTERN.

THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF GLOBE LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF VERITAS LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF DOMESTIC LANTERN,

Well known all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post-free on application to

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CARNRICK'S Soluble Food
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

The Most NOURISHING, PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED, and EASILY PREPARED INFANTS' FOOD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been

converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by the youngest Infant, and yet does not supersede the natural process of digestion.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."—
British Medical Journal.

CARNRICK & CO., LTD.
24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury,
LONDON.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS

(*No Steel in Band.*) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.
SCIATIC, RIDING, & other BELTS

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Consultations, Descriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London,
228, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.